PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,421—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9605
18th "	ARABIA	7962	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	6394	OCEANA	6816
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	6394	CHINA	7962
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	6394	VICTORIA	6328
27th "	ARABIA	7962	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
MEIKA	6,327	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	3rd March 1905,
ARMANA BEHIE	5,635	Guionnet	31st March "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITE COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 615; 2nd Class, Rs. 395. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going viâ Genoa and returning viâ Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 9 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 3rd March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 25th February, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	5,000	4th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colleda	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietich	5,985	8th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,108	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rascvich	4,786	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 200.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 9 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb, 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Saloon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50	At Rs.	5-10 p.M
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10	"	5-0 "
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10	"	3-8 "

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION

to Bona-fide Purchasers.

TO BE HAD

of all Respectable Dealers, and

WHOLESALE OF

THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.

Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.

Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SURE.

SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. BOWMAN'S

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

M. D. URABIN,

GLASS WORKS,
GABLONZ a N. BOHEMIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLASS BANGLES, TUMBLERS, PRISMS, SALT-STANDS, KNIFE-RESTS, IMITATIONS OF CORAL BEADS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Well introduced and well situated AGENTS WANTED all over India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOXING.

TO-NIGHT

AT THE OVAL

CHURCH GATE END.

Commencing at 9-30 p.m.

A SALE OF WORK

ON BEHALF OF
THE SCHOOLS IN
CONNEXION WITH S. P. G.
WILL BE HELD IN THE
MISSION HOUSE,
BELLASIS ROAD
(Opposite Byculla Club),
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
March 2nd and 3rd,
FROM 3 to 7 P.M. EACH day.
Numerous Fancy Articles,
Handsome Needlework, and Pretty Children's Clothes
sent from England and elsewhere will be for Sale.

S. S. "CITY OF VIENNA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th February, 1905.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character.

Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 195 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta. 491

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

WANTED a SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT for the Surat City Municipality. Salary Rs. 120 rising to Rs. 200 by yearly increments of Rs. 10 per mensem plus horse allowance Rs. 25 per month. Applicant must have a knowledge of Hygiene and Sanitary Science and must be young, sober, energetic and able to ride. If the candidate be a medical man, he will not be permitted to engage in private practice. Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 7th March 1905.

By order
A. M. GANDHI.
Secretary
Surat City Municipality.
Municipal Office, Surat, 18 February 1905.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th February 1905 at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
26th January, 1905.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 27th February 1905, at 6 P. M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
C. E. DURNFORD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Re Estate of JEHANGIR DARASHAH RANDELIA, late of Bombay Parsi inhabitant deceased.

Notice is herby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 21st day of November, 1903, and probate of whose Will was granted on the 16th day of June, 1904, to Hormusji Jehangir Randelia, a son of the said deceased, the Sole Executor named in the said Will, are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned as Attorneys to the said Mr. Hormusji Jehangir Randelia, at their Office, 14 K Hum mam Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time, the assets of the estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor —Dated this 23rd day of January, 1905.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys for the Executor,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Property and Credits of THACKER KESHAVJI VALU, Hindu Bhattia, Inhabitant, a Contractor of the Village of Magwan, in Cutch, a widower deceased.

ADHIRAJ, wife of THACKER BHANJI GORDHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Bhatia, the Sole Legatee under the said Will, residing at Holi Chakla within the Fort.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 22nd day of February in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and five and in the 5th year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

...n. KAJIJI.
The 22nd day of January, 1905.

Messrs. MULJEE & DHARAMSI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS: CASTOR, COCOANUT, LINSEED RAW AND DOUBLE BOILED, KEROSINE MINERAL, CYLINDER, WASTE COTTON AND CLOTH DRILL BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1905, for the supply of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1905.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils, and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Re. 1 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay.
20 February, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF
HIGHLY EDUCATED
ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.
LOCATION: CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

OUR FIRST
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
MORE NEW ACTS.
MORE SENSATIONS.
MORE NOVELTIES.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist
HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

PRICES.	Rs. as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24 0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle	4 0
Chairs on raised platform	3 0
2nd Chairs	2 0
Stalls	1 0
Gallery, natives only	0 8

Box Office at:—SOUNDY & Co.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1905.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling from POONA to WATHAR during the Mahableshwar Season will, until further notice, be conveyed in extra Carriages up to the limit of the Sleeping accommodation that can be provided in them, by the Mail Train leaving Poona daily at 19-15 and arriving at Wathar at 23-59. ACCOMMODATION will be reserved in the extra Carriages, in the order registered. When these carriages are filled, room will be provided in the ordinary Train carriages, as far as possible.

2. PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Train from Poona, are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, which can be done if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. EXTRA CARRIAGES for First and Second Class Local Passengers to Wathar will also be attached when required, to the Down Mixed Train leaving Poona at 22-30 and arriving Wathar at 4-23 daily.

4. The extra Carriages conveying Passengers for Wathar by the down Mail Train Mail will be detached there, and First and Second Class Passengers will be permitted to occupy Carriages detached at that Station until day-light free of charge.

5. A DINING CARRIAGE will usually be run on the Down Mail Train from Poona to Wathar between the 1st of March and the 1st of June 1905, and Dinner will be provided at a charge of Rs. 2-8-0 for each person. Liquors, Aerated, Waters, etc., will also be supplied at a fixed Tariff. The Dining Carriage will be attached to the Up Mixed Train leaving Wathar at 3-21 daily for Poona, Breakfast being provided in it on the journey.

6. FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master Wathar at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey.

Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for Passengers joining the MAIL TRAIN at Wathar for Poona nor can Extra Carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

D. HUGH LINDSAY,
Ag. Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 14th February, 1905.

BOMBAY 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 4th MARCH, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 27th February, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1905.

NOTICE.

re: JAKOB EMIL SPINNER, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIM upon or against the estate of JAKOB EMIL SPINNER late of Bombay, European, Merchant, deceased who died at the Grand Hotel, Baden in the Republic of Switzerland on or about the 19th day of April 1904 and Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the property and credits of the said deceased were on the 7th day of February, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to John Spinner Esquire the duly constituted attorney of Ferdinand Spinner, Emil Leemann and Emil Rotenschwailer the executors named in the said will of the said deceased (for their use and benefit and limited until they or any one or more of them should come in and obtain PROBATE of the said will granted to them or any one or more of them from the said High Court) having effect throughout the Province of Bombay I hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their office at No 30 Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator,—Dated this 22nd day of February 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.
Attorneys for the Administrator.

ESTATE OF ADOLF SCHLESINGER DECEASED.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the late ADOLF SCHLESINGER, formerly a merchant trading in India, who died at Hoia, in Vienna, in Austro-Hungary, on the 17th day of March, 1903 are requested to send in their CLAIMS, with in one month from THIS DATE to Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Solicitors for the Administrator, at the old Secretariat Apollo Street, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received Notice and no Claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to pay the Administrator the amount due to the Estate.—Dated this 18th day of February 1905.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for JOHN CUTHBERT GRENSI DE BOWEN Administrator in Bombay of the Estate of ADOLF SCHLESINGER, deceased.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH STANDARD SILVER GILT THREAD AND IMITATION GOLD THREAD, &c., DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March 1905, at 3 p. m., at their rooms, on account of the concerned the following goods, damaged by fire and water.

S. T. V. F.—80—1 case 17 bozes high standard silver gilt thread 5 boxes imitation gold thread, &c.,

---

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BELONGING TO THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED, SITUATED AT FERGUSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Star of India Mills, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1905, at 3 p.m., in one lot.

All the freehold and lease hold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery; such as boilers engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of Messrs. Nanu, Hormusjee & Co., attorneys for the Debenture-holders, Meadows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 124 BALES RANPUR COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 13th March 1905, at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Juthe of Messrs. Breul and Co., and by their order and on account and at the risk of Mr. Manilal Khetshi of Sanand, the following bales of Cotton:—

M K—54 F. P. Bales of Ranpur Cotton.
H H.—90 Do. Do. Do.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 27th February, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 19 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TO BE SOLD, as a going concern, a SMALL FOUNDRY, and ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS. Good connection, Established 7 years, Proprietor giving up business. Apply box No. 2048 F., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 133, Main Street, Poona.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD.—Fort Office and Show Room have been REMOVED to RAMPART ROW, (Near P and O Office,) Fort, Bombay.

ABDULLA & CO., LTD.,—CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS of New Bond Street, London, The BOMBAY AGENCY, has been REMOVED to RAMPART ROW (Near P. and O. Office,) Fort. Retail of D. MERWAN and Coy., Meadows Street and Taj Mahal Hotel.

LOST.—FOX TERRIER DOG, black head, answers to the name of Stingo. Any one returning the same to Mrs. J. BELL, Taj Mahal Hotel, will be rewarded.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works still is were quite new. Miss. L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

CHEAP.—We cannot afford to pass inferior work under the misleading name of High Class Work at Cheap Prices. We do real Artistic Work and charge fairly reasonable Prices. A trial solicited. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographers to T. E. Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington, Nippon Buildings, Hornby, Row, Bombay.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to learn with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1905.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, C. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Maragon.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Maragon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Sale of Stock-in-trade of Mirror Boxes, Coloured Glass Beads False Pearls, Glass pavalee, Bundles of Copper, Brass and Iron Wires, Needle Boxes, Mouth Harmonicas, Safe, &c.

By order of N C Masleed, Esq, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Abdool Hoosein Karimbhoy, an insolvent, Messrs Mehrjee Johnston and Co. will sell by public Auction, on the following days and hours, the stock-in-trade of the said insolvent in the shop and godown mentioned below:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1905, at 2 p.m.
At Shop in Bhoosari Moholla.

All the stock-in-trade, consisting of coloured glass-beads, false pearls glass pavalee, mirrior boxes, mouth harmonicas, bundles of copper, brass and iron wires, needle boxes, padlocks with keys, penknives 1 safe, weights, slates, tin lamps mehta boxes carpets, pillows, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 10th March 1905, at 3 p.m.
At Godown in Nagdevi Street,

All the stock-in-trade, consisting of boxes, of coloured glass beads, false pearls, small tin boxes, German silver wire coils, brass Wire coils, iron wire bundles in canvas, mouth harmonicas, German silver sheets, knives, scale and weights, casks of iron wire, &c.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS,

Sale of cotton Wastes, Bardans, a large variety of Mill Stores Country Castings of siron and Brass and English make Spare Parts of Machinery.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld. (in Liquidation), Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co will, on TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1905, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Company's Mill Premises, situate at Albert Road, Chinchpogly, Bombay, a quantity of superior cotton fly, droppings, and sundry other cotton wastes, cotton bardans, and a large variety of mill stores including superior rim and scroll bandings and assorted bandings, Wilson's, bobbins, Heslans (Hastings), English hoop iron, strappings, roller skins, castor, cocoanut and spindle oils, roller flannels, brown casing papers blue casing papers, straw boards, Kaptan drivers upto 24 in. and 17 in. Addis Bros. ring travellers, building twines ties, country castings of iron and brass, fire bars, assorted iron bars and steel plates, bolts and nuts, pressures boiler composition and other new English spare parts of machinery of Messrs Platt Bros; and Co, Ltd., Messrs Howard and Bullough and Messrs Taylor Lang and Co.

The articles will be on view at the Mill premises, and particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Liquidators or the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 27th February 1905.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

TURKISH TOWELS

	Rs.
SUPERIOR TURKISH HAND TOWELS 44" by 23"	10 per doz.
FANCY STRIPED TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 19"	6 ,,
HANDSOME FANCY TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 23"	11 ,,
BATH TOWELS with fast red border 68" by 34"	21 ,,
TURKISH BATH SHEETS 12" by 54"	3 each.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Agents;—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.,
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
CRICKETERS
AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRICKET!

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"
A WEEKLY RECORD
OF THE GAME

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

NOMINAL RATE

it should meet with extensive support.

Amount of SUBSCRIPTION can be sent on receipt of First ISSUE.

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OR ONE RUPEE PER MONTH,

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED [illegible] the Departure of Each Mail, 28 Pages of the Latest Indian Intelligence, all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, Civil Service Intelligence, &c. Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, free of postage.

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FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

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NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903.....£ 16,568,900
Revenue for 1903 .....£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net).....5,612 for £1,790,083
Surplus on Transactions for above period .....£ 269,655
Annual Income £1,333,130
Assets £5,686,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other Map and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowment, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Rates:—Once or twice a week.—First Three insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 1 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 1 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum charge Re. 1.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Napthe Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ASTHMA, DIABETES AND FEMALE.

DISEASES are CURED SOONER by our Specifics than by any other Cures. Try and be convinced. Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 respectively.

H. COONDOO, Esq., Hughly, writes:—"Your Specific for ASTHMA has cured my dying wife completely. The Rev. H. DAVID, Madras:—"The Medicine for DIABETES, you sent me was found to be very effective." Dr. H M. TANNARY, M. D., Hasnadana:—"A Lady patient of this place took your Medicine and was perfectly cured."

For detailed account of treatment and testimonials please address

J. C. MOOKERJEE & Co.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Hanaghat, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Zenith cement and steel with all acids mixtures etc. for taking and finishing a picture and frames.

Furniture, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, marble top table, teapoys, easy chairs, cupboards, almyrah, chest of drawers, dressing, washand and writing tables, carpets.

1 Remington type writer No. 5.

1 D. B., 12 bore hammerless gun by Lang, London, in good order; a very hard hitting gun second barrell modified chokes with all fittings and case.

1 D. M., 12 bore gun by Charles Osborne, London, in good order, second barrell modified choke with all fittings and case.

3 "New Home" foot sewing machines, new but shopsoiled.

On account of whom it may concern:—

V. N. C. 197. 1 case 56 lbs saffron damaged by fire and water.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies and gent's bicycles by Swift and other makers.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria,
1 strong built vis-a-vis,
1 strong office shigram,
1 strong double seated brougham,
1 set English made patent leather double harness,
2 sets patent leather and linen pair harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF A PEARL NECKLACE.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 31 of 1904.

Laljee Dayal .....Vs.....Plaintiff.
Diwalbai and another Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed herein Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th Inst., at 2-30 p. m.

1 Pearl Necklace of 3 strings.
Now on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Jenkin House," Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, tea teapoy, mirror screen drawing room sofas and chairs lined plush, cashmere, and chintzes with mirror Jardiniers, bedstead, bedsteads, single and double almira, marble topped dressing and washband tables, Brussels carpets, Makes-by square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, go-cart, glassware, crockery, plateware, table ornaments etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN AND COTTON WASTES.

Under instructions from the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Company's Mill Premises at Chinchpogoh, near Victoria Gardens, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Oostmahomed Goolam Hoosein & Co., also carrying on business in the name of Jugabhai Visbram & Co. certain yarn and cotton wastes produced at the Company's Mill during January last and February current such as dirty ends and bonds, taproller and dirty strips, dirty shoes rovings and winding hard wastes, middle cops, small unsized ends, oily and clean rags, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will have to be paid on the spot and the wastes to be cleared away within two days after sale on payment of the balance.

AUCTION SALE of the MACHINERY, &c., of the Empire Steam Laundry Bleaching and Dyeing Co. Ld. (in Liquidation), at Arthur Road, near Jacob's Circle, next to Hindustan Mill.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 3rd Proxime, at 2 p.m., the whole of the machinery, tools, and implements and office furniture of the above Company, consisting of 10 H. P. engine, boiler, washers, rollers, mangers, dampers, drying rooms, wash-house fittings, iron and wooden tanks, polishing irons, 2 laundry waggons, tables, chairs, writing tables, cupboards, stationary, copying press, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Towers" Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office, the valuable household furniture by mirrors and chairs also furniture of English and American make Singapore cane furniture of Gold and silver ware, Dresden china ware set of Bohemian Glassware, valuable library, garden plants etc. the property of MARTIN COHEN, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and Catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 27th February 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 24, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder, on account of whom it may concern,

± 90 bales of F. P. Cotton, damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Top Floor Sawsan Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, above Messrs. Grindley, Groom & Co., the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated ware, chesboard drawing room sofas, chairs and easychairs, lined with plush velvet, dressing room cabinets, glass door almyrah, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, English harmonium, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, fine Axminster and Brussels carpets, Hindu and Persian table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, &c., &c., the property of ALBERT WALTER SCHMIDT, Esq.

The above is now on view.

RE-BILL OF SALE DATED THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1898,

Shah Dewchand Meghji and others
to
Joosub Haji Abdoola and others.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the 1st day of March, next, at 2 p.m., on account and risk of the mortgagors hereinafter referred to all the stock-in-trade, consisting of silk various kinds of cloths, embroidery furniture, and effects now lying in the shop carried on at Bhat Bazar Street, No. 67, 69, Mandvi under the name of Dewchand Meghji & Co., and mortgaged to the said mortgagees by the said Shah Dewchand Meghji Shah Govindji Bhatia and Vrakhi Dalichand, trading under the name of Sh

WOUNDS AND SORES.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.

(HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION).

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ABRASIONS, BROKEN KNEES, &c.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is a perfect Healing Wash, comprising all the properties necessary for the healthy and rapid repair of injured tissues, and being absolutely non-poisonous and harmless, no danger need be feared in applying it to wounds, no matter how severe, in any animal or bird.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is attended with success in the treatment of Grease, Cracked Heels Sallenders, Thrush, Speedy Cuts, Harness Chafes, and Brushing Marks; Hacks or Sores on the Teats of Milch Cows, and Wounds and Abrasions of all kinds of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and all animals. Per Bottle Rs. 1-14.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, & KIRKEE.

AT THE . . . . "TAJ" HOTEL

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

CHARGES FROM RS. 7 UPWARDS.

TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.

FROM 7 A. M. TO 7 P. M. for GENTLEMEN,

SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo)..... Rs. 3-8

BOOK of 12 TICKETS Ditto ..... ,, 30 0

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN

FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.

FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.

THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.

Orders taken for WEDDING CAKES and PARTIES CATERING—

The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.

CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS on HIRE.

Telegrams "Palace," BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000; and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

"I have derived benefit from your Acoridine."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 24.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £91 = + 3-16
3 ,, Os. Rentes ..... £99 3-4 = unchanged
3 1-3 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £108 1-2 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £86 9-16 = — 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 11-16 = unchanged
4 months hence ..... 27 5-16 = do
Spot in New York ..... 60 1-8 = — 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25-23 1-2 = — 1-2
Berlin ..... 20-50 1-2 = + 1-2
New York Demand ..... 4-86 7-8 = — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 ,, ,, ,, 2 1-4 per cent = do
4 ,, ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = + 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7 8 per cent = unchanged

MONEY—
Day to day loans ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 3 per cent = do

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Bombay Rs 50,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-6d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.
Silver to Bombay ..... £ 80,000
Gold do ..... £ 60,000

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 1-4 J.-F., sellers
White Delhi 31 3-4 J.-F. done
Red Karachi 29 5-8 J.-F. sellers
} steady

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 1-2 F.-M. nominal strong

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 371-2 A.-M. done strong

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000. Spot 4·17. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000. Imports 27,000. Futures closed unsettled.

Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·00 −1	4·00 −2	4·02 −3
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·04 −2	4·06 −2	4·07 −2
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov
4·08 −2	4·10 −2	4·10 −2

Receipts at U S Ports 21,000
Do. last year 13,000
Exports to Great Britain 18,000
Do. do Continent 9,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 7·75 — 15
Advanced owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans

Futures, month of March	7·42	+ 11
Do. do. July	4·47	+ 9

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 7 1-2
Futures, month of May ..... 7·35 + 7
Do, do. Aug. ..... 7·42 + 9
Tone at close ..... steady.

	Bales
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports ...	112,000
,, exports to Great Britain	44,000
,, ,, Continent ..	85,000
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	680,000
,, ,, interior ports	588,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 4th February, 1905:—

Cotton	21,168 bales.
Wheat	14,737 cwts.
Linseed	23,833 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,884 ,,
Gingellyseed	4,500 ,,
Poppyseed	6 ,,
Groundnuts	1,529 ,,
Castorseed	1,193 ,,
Rice	2,694 ,,
Myrabollams	4,956 ,,
Cottonseed	18,844 ,,
Mowrasced	8 ,,
Gram	1,304 ,,
Jowar	8,159 ,,
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Coin ..... Rs. 45,975
Silver Bullion ..... ,, 20,64,912
Ex s s Arcadia from London.

BOMBAY, FEB. 25.

Exchange—Tone easier.
Bank T. T. 1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d to 1-32
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do 138 3-4
Marks 3 do do 170 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136
Shanghai 30 do do 191
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.
Cash ..... 99·5
1st Settlement ..... 99·5
2nd do ..... 99·6

Money Market, Tone, steady,

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st	April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th	February	7 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd	February	7 do
Bank of Madras do 24th	January	6 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firm,			
Ready	6	13	
Forward ... April-May	7	3	
Rapeseed.—Tone firm,			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	6	4	
Do Forward April-May	6	1	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready B T	6	12	
Do Forward	6	14	
Poppyseed.—Tone firm,			
Ready	7	4	
Forward April-May ...	7	14	
Castorseed—Tone, steady.			
Ready B T	23	0 to 23	4
Forward April-May ...	30	0	

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone, steady.
Howree Khandeish ..... ,, 44-0
15 per cent Mixed ..... ,, 43-8
25 per cent. ,, ,, 41-0
50 per cent ,, ,, 41-8
Black Kutnee ,, ,, 34-8

WHEAT.—Tone Firm.
White Delhi Wheat Ready 4 10 0
Do do Apl.-May. 4 11 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone.—steady.
Estimated sales ..... bales 6,000
Imports ..... do. 3,000

Feb.-Mar	Mar.-April	April-May
4·04 + 4	4·04 + 4	4·06 + 4
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·08 + 4	4·10 + 4	4·11 + 4
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·12 + 4	4·14 + 4	4·14 + 4

COTTON.—In sympathy with the better advices received this morning from America, the local market is firmer, and prices are quoted Re 1 per candy higher all round. There is a good enquiry for Japan shipments, and Mills are also buying, but less freely than hitherto. At the close the Sutta Market is steady, and we quote Good Broach 15th-25th March delivery at Rs. 208.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

				Ready
Bengal (H.-G.)(Ry. terms) ...	175	165	159	25 Feb
Bengals(M.G.) (Ry. terms) ...	179	169	...	do
Sind-Punjab M. G. ...	179	169	...	do
Oomrawatee (desepta) (M.-G.)	185	179	...	do
Khandeish do.	...	176	170	do
Jalgaon do	...	178	172	do
Khanganm fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do, do, do, / Akola do, do, do,	186	180		do
Oomra, good staple (M.G.) ...	194	188	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	191	185	...	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	194	188	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	208	203	...	do
Do, do ...	...	...	209	15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	198	25 May
Westerns	...	...	188	do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggur	
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	91
2 per cent Rentes	93 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 9-16
Bar Silver	27 11-16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th Feb. 1905 as compared with the statement of 21th Feb. 1905:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 14. Rs. a. p.	Feb. 21. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,35,00,000 0 0	1,35,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,39,43,674 14 0	1,43,66793 3 11
Other Deposits, &c.	10,85,34,561 10 5	10,72,36,533 8 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,0 469 9 9	5,97,542 12 1
Sundries	21,94,079 10 5	22,85,103 1 6
Rs...	15,64,79,783 12 8	15,76,85,872 10 5
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,01,63,873 14 4	1,07,26,205 14 4
Other authotised Investments	20,38,887 11 10	21,67,857 11 10
Loans on Hovt and other authorized Securities	3,34,69,939 5 5	3,32,55,546 13 6
Accounts of Creditors do	9,19,35,272 2 1	9,30,47,546 9 4
Bills discounted &c	3,54,54,398 11 3	3,72,74,131 14 10
Balances with other Banks	13,40,331 10 4	12,73,84 13 6
Bullions	332 2 9	1438 4 2
Dead Stock	18,03,470 9 4	18,06,136 12 9
Stamps	13,704 1 7	11,100 12 7
Suddries	14,13,664 10 0	14,33,523 4 9
	11,36,43,662 14 11	11,68,31,030 10 5
Cash &c.,at Head Office	2,29,33,053 11 9	2,35,54,601 9 9
Do. at Branches	1,98,53,067 2 0	1,72,50,041 6 3
Rs..	15,64,79,783 12 8	15,76,85,872 10 5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	16,89,770	Increase
Do, at Branches	12,66,643	Decrease
Other Deposits	7,01,973	Increase
Post Bills	9,937	Decrease
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	6,91,912	Increase
Loans	2,13,693	Decrease
Accounts of Credits	11,12,274	Increase
Mercantile Bills	17,59,745	Do
Cash at Head Office	5,71,747	Do
Cash Branches	26,03,036	Decrease

JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Annatto Seed.—The market remains quite. About 60 bags have been offering on the market and a part has recently sold at 5d. per lb.

Beeswax.—The market is firm. There is a better enquiry for East India yellow wax at £5-15 to £5, and white Calcutta at £7-10 to £7-12-6 per cwt.

Cinchona Bark.—Our periodical sales take place on the 14th instant. The shipments at Java during January were 773,000 Amsterdam lbs, against 855,000 Amsterdam lbs last year, and 593,000 Amsterdam lbs, in 1903. For the Amsterdam Auctions on the 23rd instant, 8,648 packages are advertised.

Copra.—The market continues very quiet. There are sellers of Malabar at £18-10 c i f but the price is not obtainable. Buyers' ideas are about £18 per ton c i f.

Ginger.—The market remains very dull. There is little interest shown in the article. A small business has been done to arrive in Rough Unassorted at private rates, B. and C. also has been sold on c i f terms. In public sales this week there were 175 bags of Calicut rough Unassorted said to be new crop, offered also 309 bags of Cochin ginger, but there was no bidding, consequently it was bought in.

Indigo.—Business has been quiet this week. To-day's quotations are February to June at 3-5 1-2. We quote Bengal middling to good violet 3 to 3-2, consuming middling to good 2-3 to 2-10, ordinary to middling 2 2 2 to 2-6, Oudes middling to fine 1-9 to 2-2, middling to good Kurpah 1-6 to 2, low ordinary 1 to 1-4, middling to good Madras 1-6 to 2 per lb.

Ivory.—The first sales of the year went off as anticipated with a good demand and higher rates. We record the following advances:—Large and medium tusks £2 to £4, even defective sold keenly at a very bare margin between the sound. Hard £2 to £5, Billiard Ball pieces £5, small sizes £5 to £8, Bagatelle points £3 to £5, cut points £5, cut hollows soft £1 to £2, hard £2 to £3, Billiard Ball Scrivelloes £5 to £3, Bagatelle scrivelloes £2 to £3 Scrivelloes £2 to £3, Billiard ball pieces reached £130 per cwt. We quote to-day:—Tusks 30-138 lbs. £52 to £75, Bangles 13-28 soft £18-10 to £30-10 hard 50-139 £50-10 to £37, 60-126 lbs, cracked £57-10 to £58-10, Billiard Ball scrivelloes 10-28 lbs, 2 1-4 to 3 1-8" dia: £34 to £36-10, 13 21 lbs, 2 1-4 to 30 1-8" slightly cracked £37 to £30-10. Bagatelle scrivelloes 8-9 lbs, soft £40-10 to £50-10, common scrivelloes 5-7 lbs. £28 to £39-10 to 2-12 slightly defective £34 to £41, Billiard Ball pieces 2 1-4 to 3 1-8" dia: £72 to £130, 2 1-4" to 2 7-8" slightly defective £90 to £108-10, Bagatelle points 4-6 lbs, £48 to £31, cut points with balls 4-7 lbs, slightly cracked to good fine £48 to £31, hard £35 to £36-10, mixed points 3-7 lbs, defective £42 10 to £53, small points 3-5 lbs, soft defective to sound £39 10 to £48, cut hollows 2-15 lbs, £32-10 to £55-10, hard 6-11 lbs, £31 to £41-10.

Kapoo.—A good demand exists at prices ranging from 2 1-2d. to 5d. per lb. We have an enquiry for Kapoo seed in large quantities. Shippers should send us samples and lowest price by return mail.

Lemon Grass oil.—The market is very quiet. The last business done was at 8d. per ounce, but the price is not obtainable just now.

Pepper.—The market is firmer, and a moderate business has been done to arrive on the basis of 49 to 49-6 per cwt.

Tortoiseshell.—The next sales take place on the 10th of March. On the last occasion there was a good demand for all descriptions. Under the heading of Bombay and Zanzibar there were 2,233 lbs. catalogued. The greater part sold-selected heavy reddish at 38 small to bold sorts 24 to 25, pickings slightly defective 17-6 to 18, ordinary to fair 8 to 14-6, pickings rough scabby and defective 4-6 to 6-6, hoof 5 to 10, yellowbelly 10 to 15 per lb.

Tea.—This week 43,203 packages of Tea were catalogued, of which about 33,000 packages sold. There was generally good buying although common teas were not quite so keenly sought after, as last week, consequently at times offerings were slightly easier, but there was very little common leaf sold under 5d, more attention was given to good medium sorts and teas with flavour Fine teas, particularly Darjeelings sold at very common prices. Orange pekoes and broken pekoes sold at 5d. to 1-7, broken pekoes 5d to 1-3 1-4, pekoes 4 3-4d to 10 1-2d, pekoe Souchong 4 1-4d to 7 1-2d. Souchong Broken dust and fannings 3 1-2d to 9 1-4d per lb. The following averaged well Assam Hillika and Kharjam, Co. 11 1-2d. Lattakoojan 11d, Joyhing 10 1-4d, Talup, Itakhoolle and Powai 10d, Dooars, Buxa 7 1-4d. Chalouni 7d. Sylhet Deanstone 7 3-4d, Mazdehee 6 3-4d, S. India Nonsuch 9d per lb.

All descriptions of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MOOS—February 26, at her residence Gowalia Tank Road, Bai Meherbai, widow of the late Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq., aged 74 years. Funeral this (Monday) morning, 7 a. m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KING—February, 21, at Ramnad, the wife of E O King, of a daughter.

ROCHE—February 4, at the Sanitarium, 50, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of T J Roche, Station Master, E I Railway, Sitarampur, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

UNIACKE—CLARK—KENNEDY—February 21, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hyde, and the Rev. L Cox, Lieutenant Cecil Uniacke, R F A, to Evelyn, younger daughter of Lieut-Col A H Klark Kennedy, Indian Army.

DEATHS.

DENTON—February 20, William Fredrick, at Coimbatore, aged 34 years and 1 month.

WRAFTER—February 16, At Dehra Doon, night of the after a long illness, Jane Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Surgeon-Major R E Wrafter, Retired List, aged 62 years.

FERRO-VINA

A NUTRITIVE

IRON TONIC WINE

which vitalises and enriches the Red Corpuscles of the Blood.

Highly recommended for Languor, Mental Depression, Sallow Complexion, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness, &c.

Contains IRON in a natural form, free from Quinine or Bitters.

DOSE.—Half to one wineglassful should be taken, three times a day after meals.

Re. 1-0 Per BOTTLE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 4-53m., 5-30n. Low water, 11-21m.

Municipal Corporation 3 p.m.

David Sassoon Reformatory, prize distribution by H. E. Lady Lamington, 5 p.m.

Auction Sale of licenses for Intoxicating drugs, Fort Custom House.

Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana, half yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

Bible Society and Tract and Book Society, joint annual meeting, Y. W. C. A., 5-30 p.m.

Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

Boxing Tournament, Oval, 9-30 p.m.

A MUNICIPALITY AT MATHERAN.—It is stated that a Municipality will be established at Matheran, probably from April next, which will look after the sanitary and other arrangements on that hill station.

MATHERAN RAILWAY.—The work of the railway line to Matheran is progressing apace, from 200 to 300 workmen being employed daily on it. Nearly all the railway bridges have been constructed. The vicinity of Ram Mandir has been selected for the site of the railway station, and the whole work is expected to be finished next year.

S. P. G. SALE OF WORK.—On behalf of the Schools in connexion with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a sale of fancy articles and children's clothes &c., will be held on Thursday and Friday next between 3 to 7 p.m. in the Mansion House, opposite the Byculla Club. The patronage of the public is solicited. Further details appear in our advertisement columns.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN INDIAN CITIES.—With a view to protest against H. E. Lord Curzon's utterances in his Convocation address regarding the untruthfulness of Indians, a public meeting is to be held in the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 10th March. A movement is made for holding a similar meeting in Madras: and arrangements, it is said, are being made in Bombay for the same object.

THE BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETIES.—The joint annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society and the Bombay Tract and Book Society will be held to-day in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wellington Lines, at 5-30 p. m. The chair will be taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aston. Speakers: Rev. R. B. Douglas of Jalna, Rev. A. S. Crichton and others. All are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. Trieste will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-day.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, the 1st March.

DEATH OF DR. A. W. West.—The death is announced to have occurred on the 4th inst., of the great Pehlvi scholar, Dr. A. W. West, in the eightieth year of his age. He passed nearly all his life in the study of Pehlvi literature. He wrote five volumes of English translations of Pehlvi for the "Sacred Books of the East" series. His translation of Arda-Virat and his Pehlvi glossary are considered to be works of great merit among Oriental scholars.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—There will be a Band at W. B. Green and Co.'s, Apollo Bunder Restaurant this evening during dinner hours when the following programme will be one through:—

March	El Capitan ..... Souza
Overture	The Golden Lyre ..... Hermann
Valse	Wiener Blut ..... J Strauss
Selection	The Casino Girl ..... L Englander
Polacca de Concert Lisian DuBois (Piccolo Solo)	Ch Le Thiere
Ragtime Two Step Tookie Wootsie	Ch J Rockwell
Valse	Florodora ..... Carl Keifert
Cake Walk	Kummin Kaffirs ..... Rubera

THE LAWS OF THE ANCIENT PERSIANS.—A very interesting paper, on "the Laws of the Ancient Persians" was read by Mr. K. B Dastoor, barrister-at-law at a meeting of the Bombay High Court Moot. It was, it is understood, the fruit of a suggestion thrown out by the learned Chief Justice, at the last annual gathering of the Moot, that some member should read a paper on the ancient Persian laws. The subject found a painstaking exponent in Mr. Dastoor, who prepared his paper from some notes he had collected in the British Museum Library during his stay in London. He referred to several ancient authorities and traced the history of the Persian laws from remote times. The paper was lucidly written, the different heads of the subject having been systematically arranged, and testified to the learning and research of the lecturer.

PRESENTATION TO A GRADUATE.—On Saturday afternoon, the students, ex-students and professors of St. Xavier's College, met to do honour to Mr. Takkhav M. A. on his having obtained the Chancellor's gold medal at the last M. A. examination of the Bombay University in languages, a feat which no one succeeded in achieving for the last thirty years. Mr. Hormusjee P. Mody, M. A., opened the proceedings in a speech setting forth the brilliant academical career of Mr. Nilkant Sadashiv Takakhav, M. A. He was followed by Messrs. Vithal Shantaram Sanzgiri B. A., L. L. B. and Indarnarayen Brijmohaniall B A who eulogized the intellectual and moral qualities of Mr. Takakhav. Then the Revd. Father Boese, S. J., presented a handsome book case with a valuable collection of books to him. Mr. Takakhav then made a suitable reply. Three hearty cheers for the professors and Mr. Takakhav) terminated the proceedings.

LECTURE AT FRAMJEE C. HALL.—On Saturday evening, in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobi Talao, Mrs. Stannard, a London psychologist, delivered a lecture on the "Present Trend of Religious and Scientific Thought in the West towards Eastern Metaphysics." Mrs. Stannard reviewed the discoveries made in Europe and America in different branches of science, and said that they all tended to bring the religious thought of the West to monotheism. In her opinion pantheism was the only rational creed for men of science, and in order to still further advance the scientific thought in the West, a study of the Vedanta philosophy was absolutely necessary. The Theosophical Society had broken the ground some years ago by bringing forward certain literature of the East, but it had now lost caste in the West, and a new Society under the name of Parama Sidhanta Sabha had been started with the object of making researches into the Vedanta philosophy. She had come out to India with the intention of studying this great system of philosophy and hoped to succeed with the aid of great Indian teachers.

THEFT OF KABULI COINS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Ganpat Bhulari and Ramlal Behari, two Purdashis with the theft of a bag of Kabuli rupees of the aggregate value of Rs. 615 in British Indian coin, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Lalji Narayen, the complainant, who is a refiner of gold and silver and has a shop at Mumbadevi deposed to having brought to his shop three bags of Kabuli coins on the 3rd instant. He placed them near the entrance and went towards the back of the shop to attend to some other matter. He returned to find that one of the bags was missing. The Police were informed and on Friday afternoon, Tookaram Vishram P. C. 409 G. when on his beat at Mahim, arrested the two accused with the stolen property in their possession. Accused No. 2 had also with him a pair of silver anklets of the value of Rs. 175, the property of a Marwari called Punamchand Serichand which he missed on Friday, from his shop at Mumbadevi. Regarding these silver anklets, the accused were further charged with theft and aiding and abetting each other. Both the accused pleaded guilty to both charges. Inspector Power asked for a remand in the case as he wanted to learn from the Central Bureau, if the accused who had come down to Bombay from Gwalior and who in his opinion were expert thieves, had been previously convicted. The remand was granted.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER WITH A RAZOR.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Tukaram walad Gabajee, who was convicted by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in January last, of attempt to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused, a blacksmith, alleged that the complainant Hirunan came to his house one evening with a bottle and a razor in his hand, and asked accused to fix a nail in his razor. Accused did so. Complaint then pressed him to drink some liquor, and he did so; and so did the complainant, who then asked him for the chain he had ordered to be made for his bullock. Accused said it would be ready in three or our days more. An altercation ensued, when accused was said to have inflicted several injuries upon the complainant's neck and chest. The medical evidence tended to show that the assailant did not strike at random; and there was undoubtedly an attempt to cut the throat of the complainant, to whom grievous hurt was caused. There were no less than fifteen injuries on his person, and he was unable to follow his occupation for more than twenty days. The accused was seen with a razor when the complainant was rescued, and the razor had blood stains on it. The accused himself had a couple of cuts, which, according to the medical evidence, were caused to him apparently when he was holding the razor to cut complainant's throat, and the latter struggled to save himself. There were only two persons in the accused's house, namely the complainant and the accused. The front and back doors were closed, and complainant stated that he was attacked by the accused in the house, and he struggled and ran about to save himself and raised an alarm. Four neighbours, who ran to the house on hearing the alarm, stated that they found the doors closed. One of them kicked open the back door, and knocked down the razor from the accused's hand, and another of them picked it up from the ground. The razor was picked up from near the threshold after the accused was dragged out. Its case was found in the accused's house; and a map was produced to show where it lay. The map and the medical evidence, said the Sessions Judge showed that the complainant was certainly not the aggressor. The accused had not been able to explain why he closed the doors or why he extinguished the lamp before assaulting the complainant. The latter said he had gold ear-rings on, and that the object of the accused was to kill and rob him. The Sessions Judge did not believe the accused's statement at all. The neighbours stated that the alarm was "I am done to death, I am done to death," an alarm, said the Sessions Judge, not likely to be raised by the accused. Further though the accused pretended he was not in his senses, the evidence was quite the other way. The accused was a bad character, and had been thrice before convicted of serious offences. He was convicted in this case and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 27.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

777-04—Mirza and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Pallonji Dadabhoy Ayrton and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause

302-01—Payne and Co—Dr Leo Gans others vs The Action Gesells chaft fur Anuline Fabrikation—Smetham and B and N—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

759,01—Captain and V—Champsy Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji E K—Pprt heare

Long Causes.

590,0,01—Tyabji H and Co—Casamally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsumbai widow and others—Payne and Co Ardesir H D and Co D D and S and Mainbhoy J and M

279,01—Edgelow G and vs—Dulhubdas Parbhundas vs Mutiram Gowan and others—Arderir H D and Co and K D Shroff—For postponment

125,05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vundrawondas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and fine disposal.

Long Causes.

340,04—Wadia G and Co—Jannoo Hoosein and others vs The Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co Limited and others—Craig D and G—Part heard

294-04—Diskshit D and S—Pashakar Govind Vaidyr vs Framchand Raychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

762-04—Mulji and D Nanbai widows vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas Halvi H and M

765,04—Payne and Co Hunsraj Moorarji vs Runchordas Dharsey Little and Co

125-04—Wadia G and Co—Kawji Sakulchand and Co vs Runchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

430-1696-04—Mulia and A—Gorchundas Waghji vs Dosa Haji Ebrahim and others—Aideer H D and Co

676-04—Aroeer H D and Co—Haji Ebrahim Mahomed vs Gordhundas Waghji—Mulla and M

679'04—Bhaishunker S and G, Gordhan Ramji vs Bai Ladoobai and another—Girdhar D

595'04—J P Dastur, Nanoo Khatraz and Co. vs Bertie Smith and Co Limited Kanga and P

719'04—In Person Chatturbhuj Soondersee vs Permanand Dessa Madhowji and K

556'04—In Person (a pauper) Bai Ruttenbai widow vs Narandas Hattoosey and others Cragee L and O. For postponement

723,04—Wadia G and Co; Abdulla Kalkibhoy Readymoney vs Mahomed

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

791,04—Bickneli M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co—Part heard

117,04—Bhashunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha alias Moogbhai Madhowji and K—Part heard

395—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubbai J and M and Likhabi D and S—Part heard

42,05—Payne and Co Hirji Kiloo Manock and others—vs Haji Sultanali Shustri and others—Mainbhoy J and M and Mirza and M

771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Rajee Jackaria—Thakurdas and Co

692,04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Mungibai widow—Little and Co

247-04—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhandas Gajjar—Payne and Co

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BOMBAY, 30th March, 1900
MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.
CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1905.

CALCUTTA AND ITS DESTINY.

DURING the search for and collection of the materials from the Memoirs of Maharaja Nubkissen Deb Bahadur by Mr. N. N. Ghose, Raja Binaya Krishna Deb was afforded an opportunity to have a peep into the old records of the early transactions of the British in India. The facilities, thus offered, he has turned to good account, and he wrote, in Bengali, a History of Calcutta. Now he offers us a work in English, entitled "the early history and growth of Calcutta," which he dedicates to the Right Hon. Professor Bryce, P.C., Raja Binaya is a great admirer of the city, we contend might easily be done without seeing there is a Bombay. But he describes it as a great and magnificent city; declares that its metamorphosis from a small collection of villages in the midst of swampy land is unprecedented. Even that is not enough. "History furnishes but few parallels to a change so rapid, so varied, so extensive. The growth and development of Calcutta has been even more striking than that of St. Petersburg since the days of Peter the Great. With the exception of London, no city in the British Empire can be compared to Calcutta in point of size, beauty and commercial and political importance. It is not only the recognised capital of British India, and hence the seat of the Supreme Government as well as the head-quarters of the Provincial Governor of Bengal, but it may be regarded as the second city of the Empire." It is always gratifying to find a man devoted to "his home, his native land," his "gaum and mulluck," and when he exaggerates its charms, we know that he means all he says and has grown to believe he is right. But the impartial judge awards the palm to Bombay on the identical points upon which Raja Binaya bases Calcutta's claim to superiority. Calcutta, he holds to be ahead of all cities in India, not only as its capital, but on other grounds. It is now a centre of commerce and a resort of the high-born and wealthy. "One is staggered and awed at the unprecedented increase of luxury and magnificence that have attended the change when he looks at the innumerable broad and well paved roads running symmetrically and the many houses that have sprung up, whose splendour and beauty have deservedly won for Calcutta the appellation of the City of Palaces."

There is nothing "staggering" or "awful" about Bombay We have no occasion to ask people to gaze upon the charms of the place and no necessity to dub ourselves a city of palaces. We know that God made us, through the instrumentality of his servants and those of John Company and the British Government, and that as regards palaces we have as many in one solitary row as Calcutta has within the recognised boundaries of her city plus its environs. Therefore, we are a happy and contented people, and instead of boasting a people who are highborn and wealthy, we are calm in the possession of a population which represents not only the high-born and the wealthy, but the beneficent and more than that the intellectual. Commerce is said to have made Calcutta the home of many nations and in fact a mart of the world; that Armenian and Jew, Parsi and Marwari, Frenchman, German, Greek and Chinese are all there. And is that all? Are there no Medes and Persians or men of Syria, no Italians, no Japanese, no Russians, Turks or Poles, Swedes Danes, Swiss or Roumanians? No dwellers in Messopotamia? Bombay can beat Calcutta in that at all events, for we have of every nationality under the sun, and if we are not the head-quarters of the Supreme Government, we thank Providence for its mercy in having spared us that and merely given us small-pox and plague. Calcutta is as much a European and a Marwari as a Bengali town, says the Raja And we can quite believe it is—on paper—for the Eurasian never will describe himself as such, which is the reason Lord Curzon always accords them such scant courtesy. The day "when Job Charnock, sitting under the shade of a big pipul tree at a place, now known as the Baituckkhana Bazaar, smoked meditatively his favourite hookah and selected Calcutta as a most convenient site for the trading purposes of the English merchants, whose agent he was, little did he calculate that he was practically laying the foundation of a great empire for his countrymen." If Job had had greater patience; if he had smoked less and contemplated more, he would have recognised the mistake he was making. For the foundation he laid was laid on the ashes of his favourite hookah and to ashes will his city return.

Charnockabad would have been the name of Calcutta to-day if his colleagues had been as far-sighted as he was. The name would have been as picturesque and even more appropriate. But when Job Charnock made his choice, says Raja Binaya, it was remote even from the dreams of the most far-sighted man that Calcutta would become the capital of the British Indian Empire. It is remote for some of them, now, that Calcutta will cease to be the capital, that its river will be unnavigable except for coasting craft and that it will dwindle into absolute insignificance. When we shall have administrators who recognise that their place all the year round is among the dense masses of populous cities and that the one aim and object of their lives is not to fire off a speech or two and then rush off to the jungle to kill things, or to the hills to patronise petty amateur theatricals, and countenance dangerous flirtations, we shall find Calcutta come down to the state it was originally intended to be, and that Simla will be used as a military sanitarium. An attempt may be made to continue the use of Calcutta as the capital; but the people themselves will see that the claims of Bombay are overwhelming and that both Viceroy and Council and the extended, broadened, representative Councils will meet in this, the first city in the East, and the second city in the British Empire. We need no Charnocks or any of his successors to bring about this development. The history of Bombay shows that Providence itself has marked out our destiny. It has gradually raised us from below the surface of the waters, has joined our seven islands into one and is still raising us, removing with remarkable promptitude every person or thing which bars our progress, and is working out the fulfilment of prophecy. Now and again those in authority over us, or those responsible for applying the opportunities which are thrust upon us, fail to realise that which is expected of them. They may turn the course of a streamlet. But they cannot stem the tide—the tide which will sweep Calcutta out of existence and place Bombay in the position for which all the forces in nature and in science are combining to secure for her.

REVIVALISM IN ENGLAND.

THE London Press, which hounded the man Dowie out of the Metropolis, has taken to its arms the evangelists Messrs Torrey and Alexander, who failed to make any great impression upon the public of Bombay when they were here, a couple of years ago. These successors of Moody and Sankey have been favoured in their descent upon England by the extraordinary revival which has passed over emotional Wales. While the latter has been a spontaneous movement originating in the fervour of a young Welshman who has found a simple way to arouse the elemental religious instincts of his countrymen and countrywomen, the mission of Messrs. Torrey and Alexander to Londoners has been elaborately advertised. In the one case we have a wave of fanatical excitement which has begun and spread as a fire originates and extends, and in the other we have an evangelistic crusade which does not disdain all the arts of advertisement as they are understood in America. When the Rev. "Elijah" Dowie attempted to capture London, he made the mistake there, as in New York and Australia, of denouncing the sensational press. Messrs. Torrey and Alexander are wise enough to turn the press to the purposes of their mission and the more jaundiced of the yellow journals are exploiting the revival for all it may be worth to them. The thorough business-like organization of this attempt to "awaken" London is indicated by the statement that £17,000 are required for the purpose, and £12,000 had been collected three weeks ago. The enormous numbers of advertisements, posters, announcements in the newspapers, handbills and the sandwich-men which have been utilised to aid in the work of awakening, of course, cost money, but this theatrical invitation to religious conversion seems to us too deplorable for words. The advertising methods of Torrey and Alexander are those of a Chicago bacon factor. It is the failing of the Yankee that he advertises a religion as he would a soap or a patent pill and is prepared equally to guarantee you eternal salvation and an elegant funeral. Frankly, we prefer the religious revivalism of simple Welsh folk, dangerous though it may be to sanity, to the up-to-date enterprise of the American Gospeller who finds greater attraction in touring the world than in staying at home to attempt the conversion of American plutocrats and political "bosses." It is doubtful if any permanent results of good can follow from either form of revival. The immediate effects are an exaltation which in its extreme forms is at least unhealthy and is favourable to superstition and fraud. In Wales the revival has, for the present, had the effect of dimishing drunkenness as evidenced by the police court records. But it has also had the inevitable result of producing a "seeress" on whose behalf signs and portents are alleged to have appeared in the heavens. After the story of the uninstructed girl who preached eloquently under the influence of religious excitement—not a remarkable thing in itself—we have the story of Mrs. Jones, a revivalist who claims to have a special "star." Mrs. Jones began her career as a missioner two months ago and with her special "light" promises to eclipse the originator of the revival, Mr. Evan Roberts. This old lady's special "star" is declared never to have been seen before her mission commenced, and its appearance is her signal to attend a meeting. Unless it appears, she will not go, and when it comes nothing will stop her. Some otherwise sane persons have declared that they have seen this light. From a description of its behaviour this "star" moves about on the level of a hill side in the most eccentric manner, but the natural phenomenon of a Will o' the Wisp does not seem to have occurred to the friends of the "seeress." If a story of this character emanated from superstitious Indian peasants it would not be surprising, but, after all, the inhabitants of Welsh valleys are still remote from the intelligence of the twentieth century. Messrs Torrey and Alexander appeal to a different set of people, and there is the less likelihood that anything but a temporary effect will be produced by their "awakening" efforts. It is not encouraging to find that their "Glory Song" has already achieved somewhat of the vogue that falls to a popular music hall melody. It is not a satisfactory sort of religion that may be displaced by the next success of a "Lion Comique" or the jingo pean of a theatrical flag wagger.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN RHODESIA.

JUDGING from a recent report on tobacco culture in Rhodesia, the British South Africa Company are very hopeful that the extensive cultivation of the plant will not be without benefit to Rhodesia agriculturists. Some idea of the labour involved in the preparation of the report can be derived from the fact that to secure his information, the officer deputed to compile it travelled some 35,000 miles, visited all the leading tobacco districts of America, questioned the leading tobacco experts of the United States, and has written nearly one thousand letters to verify facts. As Mr. Odlum, the officer in question, also examined all the available tobacco literature, his hope that the report may be of value to those who are endeavouring to develop the vast latent agricultural wealth of Rhodesia can hardly fail of ample fulfilment. Tobacco has proved to be a very successful crop in Rhodesia, and apart from the important steps which the Charchered Company are about to take for developing the country by means of a great European land settlement scheme, it has now transpired that special encouragement is to be given to the tobacco industry. Already, over one hundred farmers have grown plots of from a thousand plants to thirty acres. The results are described as exceedingly encouraging. Small plots on granite formation have produced golden and mahogany coloured cigarette leaf, equal to the average American leaf of the same type, and the culture of this class of leaf has been greatly extended this season. "Good pipe tobacco" says the report, "has been grown in nearly every district. Seed supplied by the department of agriculture has effected a marked improvement in the class of leaf. Some first class cigar-leaf has been grown in the Melsetter district, and when Cuban seed is used and the crop property cured and fermented, the best cigar leaf in Africa should be the result." The profits of tobacco manufacturing in Africa are very large and Rhodesia is as well adapted for such enterprises as other portions of the country.

THE Viceroy gives a dinner and dance in honour of Lord Lamington to-night.

THE Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Bombay on the 1st March returning with Lady Curzon on the afternoon of the 5th.

A REGULAR service of official messages is now established with Port Blair by wireless telegraphy.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, were:—Brigadier-General Bowles, and Count de Montaigne.

THE Question of the conversion of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway to the broad gauge may possibly be taken up shortly.

THE ladies of Calcutta intend to present an address of welcome to Lady Curzon on her Excellency's arrival from England next week. It will be enclosed in a suitable casket.

THE returns of the exports of tea from Calcutta for the month of January show a great demand for Russia. The following figures show the ports to which the larger consignments were sent:—Riga, 375,896 lbs; Trebizonde, 263,360 lbs Batoum, 189,709 lbs; Odessa, 82,256 lbs.

THERE is no other place in India like Dehra Dun, says a local correspondent. "It is not I, but the Viceroy who has said so. Apart from this, with its shooting and fishing, its park like scenery and temperate climate, its running brooks and hanging woodlands, this little sub-montane valley is the one spot in Upper India where Europeans can live in healthy and pleasant surroundings the whole year through. It already numbers, I believe, over 700 permanent European residents, and if it were left to its natural destiny it would soon become a thriving and self-contained English Colony and gradually spreading itself over the entire valley."

AN Ootacamund correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"Last year, a controversy arose between the Commandant of the Nilgiri Volunteers and his Excellency the Acting Governor, regarding the appointment of an Adjutant to the Corps. The Commandant urged that Lord Ampthill promoted him the exercise of this patronage, and thought Sir James Thomson should surrender his privilege, under the circumstance. A reference to Lord Ampthill in Calcutta elicited a reply from his Lordship unfavourable to the Commandant, whose nominee had already arrived at Ootacamund, and now claims compensation for the trouble and expense he has been put to in consequence of divided authority on the subject. He is appealing to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

THE enormous traffic in the streets of Calcutta, due to the increasing trade of the port, has attracted a good deal of attention lately, and the suggestion that motor vehicles and traction engines should be introduced has been taken up in earnest, We understand that the Thornycroft Company are bringing out some motors which they consider suitable for dealing with this special kind of traffic, and that experiments will be made with these in the course of the next few months. The primitive bullock and the trolly at present hold the field, thousands of these passing along the Strand Road and other thoroughfares during the day. This means of traction is very slow and the congestion of traffic is a serious impediment to trade at the busy seasons of the year. If the motor vehicles are a success the transit of merchandise to and from the jetties, the docks and railway stations should be quickened up in a remarkable manner.

THE "Englishman" learns that the publication of Dr. Liston's recent paper on Plague Rats and Fleas has led to an organised attack on rats and mice by the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Coal Companies, in the Giridih Coalfield. Up to date 10,000 rats and mice have been caught alive and destroyed with their fleas.

Two of the leading firms in the Swiss milk industry—namely, the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, of Cham, and the Societe Anonyme Henri Nestle, of Vevey, are reported to have arranged an amalgamation. The reason given for this important step is the excessive competition which of late years has characterised the growing trade in condensed milk, infants' foods, and allied products. A large saving is hoped for in buying and manufacturing costs, administrative expenses, the costs of representation abroad and advertising, and in many other ways, but any intention of raising the prices of condensed milk to the consumer is disclaimed. For the purpose of the amalgamation a company is being formed with a capital of 40,000,000 francs, on the basis of the equality of the two firms, the shareholders of each receiving shares in the new company to the nominal value of 20,000,000 francs. So far the amalgamation has only been agreed upon by the respective boards of directors, but it is expected that the necessary ratification by the general meetings of shareholders will follow to due course.

AMONG other changes likely to be introduced by the Railway Board is the abolition of the post of Consulting Engineers to Government. If senior officers could always be found for these appointments something might be said in favour of their retention, but juniors have constantly to be employed and friction is thus created with the permanent staff on the State and Company lines. What seems wanted is a small number of competent inspecting engineers who should travel all over India so as to gain acquaintance with the railways as a whole and the different conditions obtaining in the various Provinces. The experience thus gained would be invaluable, and many a useful hint could be given to the engineering staff, who would not be above accepting suggestions made informally. The Consulting Engineer has played his part now and he can retire gracefully, for our big railways have men fully up to their work and these do not require to be kept in leading-strings. So long as flying visits of inspection are made, preferably without warning, the responsibility of Government for the public safety will be adequately discharged.

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

SIR ALFRED LYALL'S "LIFE."

FEW men have lived a fuller life than did the first Marquis of Dufferin, and few have brought to their labours and pursuits a brighter or more variously active and capable mind. In the evening of his days he had the gratification of knowing that this was the warmly-felt opinion of his fellow-countrymen, to whom his name was much more familiar than were the names of other men similarly employed and this opinion is sanctioned and will be extended by Sir Alfred Lyall's memoir of him. The general idea of Lord Dufferin—picked up, of course, over a long period of years and from imperfect information in the case of most of us—may be slightly modified by the reading of this biography, but only slightly, and not at all to his loss. In Sir Alfred Lyall's presentation of him, the edge of his finesse as diplomatist appears a little less keen than it appeared to the imagination of his contemporaries, or we should rather say less superfine. But while Sir Alfred Lyall teaches us to think him less sinuate than was generally fancied, he makes us understand that in judgment and method alike he was more robust than we supposed.

It is not a considerable modification of idea in degree, because the corrected opinion never ran to extremes, and of course Sir Alfred Lyall does not pretend to make out that the admirable gifts of Lord Dufferin were of the Bismarckian kind. Yet in this particular—which is so important in itself that small differences become noteworthy—his biographer, writes a reviewer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" does place his character as diplomatist in a more advantageous light than it has been seen in hitherto. We are still left to admire that "combination of solid political qualities with literary accomplishment and great social popularity" which was Lord Dufferin, but with the added pleasure of believing his political qualities more solid than we contentedly thought them, while those others lose nothing of their variety and charm. Nor is it necessary to banish contemplation of the foibles that came in the train of those qualities. That he had kissed the blarney-stone, and had taken a tincture of it into his own inimitably caressing manner, as a well-knowing friend of his called it, may remain an undisturbed and uninjurious belief. Another of his most competent and confident eulogists says the same thing, with the proper correction and the right explanation. He had a touch of genial blarney about him, but men were wrong who thought him insincere. He liked to give pleasure—a common Irish characteristic, and an outstanding instance of a virtue running close upon the borders of vice. And no doubt, Sir Henry Durand continues, he also knew how useful it was; but he was in reality upright and loyal with a high sense of honour. He had the least infirmity of noble mind, and liked men to think well of him; and I always admired the pride he had in doing nothing that would be or seem inconsistent with the honour of a gentleman.

Inherited foible, and not his most harmful heritage: that one came to him with the brilliant endowments of the Sheridan blood. It might almost be called a love of expenditure, or at least a too ready abandonment to it. When he went to Canada as Governor-General, the Press of that country (and Dufferin was very sensitive to newspaper criticism, it appears) united in giving him some friendly advice, mostly in the form of admonition. Among other things, he was told that "few had been the Governors whose hospitality had been on the scale befitting a popular ruler, in the true sense of that enviable designation. If they had not encroached upon the liberties of the people, neither had they much entrenched for the popular benefit upon their own salaries." It was a needless appeal, and yet not without effect perhaps. The Canadians immediately found that they had among them not only "the impersonation of the refinement and cultuse of the best metropolitan society, but a Governor-General so expansive," adventurous, gay," that while they were delighted the Governor's friends in England took alarm "I hear terrible things," the Duke of Argyll wrote, "about your expenditure. People say that you will be entirely ruinated. Do not be too Irish, or too Sheridanish: it is an awful combination," and so when the diplomatist, who could not rid himself altogether of that combination at any point, went to Russia, his Embassy was said in St. Petersburg to be not "une ambassade mais une Cour." He could bear a good deal of expense then, however The time of rapidly falling rents was yet to come; and, worse than all, the one great misfortune, the one great mistake of his life. We speak only of that which was an error as well as a misfortune, and not forgetting that his eldest son was killed in South Africa at the time when the mismanagement of the London and Globe Corporation brought upon him overwhelming responsibilities, embittered by a novel and cureless sense of humiliation. Humiliation undeserved it was, and even unreal; but we may depend upon it that it had reality enough for Lord Dufferin.

Both these blows were delivered in the last two years of a life which, as Sir Alfred Lyall says, "may be accounted singularly happy and fortunate." May be so accounted with good reason. Had Lord Dufferin's foibles been more numerous and less trivial than they were, he might have charged them in his old age, without hypocrisy, upon the too many gifts and kindnesses of Fortune in and from his birth. If he was at any considerable disadvantage—that is to say, any disadvantage worth consideration—there is no record of it in our memories of him, and none in the pages of his keenly-perceptive and faithful biographer. Himself a man of fine imagination while also a man of affairs, possessed in a high degree of the gifts of poetic thought and utterance and even capable of bringing them into those affairs with effect when writing of them. Sir Alfred Lyall has done this piece of work as if under a vow of sobriety. Insight, sympathy, animation, he could not subdue nor possibly wish to do so. But we could believe without any evidence that the lyrical biography so much in fashion is not at all to his taste, and he may have found some discussion from glowing words in the exuberance of style which the subject of his study fell into not infrequently. Yet when Sir Alfred says in his concluding chapter that Lord Dufferin began life "with all the advantages of rank and ample means, with the gift of lively wit and great personal attractiveness, that had been inherited from a charming mother and with the privilege of welcome entry into the choicest of English society, which is not only pleasant for a young man to live in, but can also be influential for the advancement of his interests"—we can but feel that sobriety of statement was never more immoderately severe. The simple reference to rank and means suffices of course; but as for the rest, it is a tale of the stars figured out in a glow-worm procession. To be sure, Sir Alfred Lyall may say that the shining gifts of the son; the personal attractiveness which in his young day, bade the Queen hesitate about making him a Lord in waiting ("on the ground that Lord Dufferin was much too good-looking and captivating"); the imposing guardianship of Sir James Graham, the constant stimulus of his mother's wit and wisdom (to say nothing of her care), which remained undiminished though imparted to her son—all this and more his biographer may say comes out distinctly in the course of the narrative: and so indeed it does. It is an unmatched story, in our day, of happy endowments, happy accidents, fortunate associations, leading on to success the most coveted and most enjoyable. Till those last two years!

We have now to avow that all that goes before leaves quite untouched the more important matter in Sir Alfred Lyall's Life of Lord Dufferin. This matter is in many places so informing, so suggestive, and often has so strong a bearing upon grave affairs now under discussion, that there is no entering upon them to useful effect in a review like this, which must presently come to an end. The personal interest of the book is great enough of itself to recommend it; there is nothing in its pages to show indeed, that their author had any other intention. But its political interest is yet greater. In that respect it is of more value than any other book of the kind that has been published for years. Again and again the light that is thrown back throws forward also—forward and about us; which is by far the better use of history. Thereby, too, the general reader will find satisfaction in every chapter—the political interest of the book being as much "alive" as the personal interest.

CAUCASIAN RISING.

ANARCHY AND ATROCITIES.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

EASTERN SIBERIA AFFECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The strike has broken out afresh at the great Pentiloff Works at St. Petersburg.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Warsaw, where the troops have been called out. The mobs are parading the streets.

The Official Committee appointed to revise the censorship recommends the abolition of the Press Censorship.

Seventeen prominent literary men were arrested last midnight, at Moscow.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The St. Petersburg Press state that the whole of Eastern Siberia like the Caucasus has been virtually cut off from Russia Proper.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

So far as the trade is concerned the merchants and the better classes are fleeing from Baku where the riots have been characterised by atrocities.

Men and women were burned alive and the corpses mutilated.

The Armed rising is progressing in the country districts of Caucasus.

Despatches from Constantinople describe the whole of the Caucasus to be in a state of anarchy.

It appears to be a general strike movement, semi-revolutionary which is directed by a secret committee at St. Petersburg. Added to this are ferocious racial feuds producing horrible atrocities.

The demands of the strikers belonging to the Warsaw-Vienna Railway have been conceded by the Russian Government.

The traffic on the line is resuming.

LATER,

The Vienna-Warsaw Railway employes are not satisfied with the concessions made to them and have again struck.

THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY REPORT.

Absence of Torpedo Boats.

FIRING ON RUSSIAN CRUISER.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The text of the report of the North Sea Commission of Inquiry bears evident signs of compromises, some passages being almost contradictory and accounting for the misleading character of previous anticipations. It says that Admiral Rozhdestvensky's permanent orders were to open fire in case of evident and imminent attack by torpedo boats, and does not quote that they were excessive in time of war, particularly in the circumstances which the Admiral had reason to believe were alarming. But the Commissioners find, the Russians alone dissenting, that there were no torpedo boats and that the responsibility of opening fire and the results therefrom devolve upon Admiral Rozhdestenvsky. The Commissioners believe the Russians actually fired on their own Cruiser, the Aurora, which they mistook for a torpedo boot and that the firing was anyhow unduly prolonged, also that the Admiral ought to have informed the authorities of what had occurred when passing Dover.

The report concludes stating it is not intended to disparage the capacity and humanity of the Admiral.

THE GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24

Presiding at the annual meeting of the General Family Pension Fund in Calcutta, yesterday, Mr. Shirley Tremearne reported that a profit of Rs. 42,190 had been made upon the sale of a house in Grants Lane, and said he hoped to go to England shortly when he would confer with an actuary on the subject of the possibility of an abatement which the directors were as anxious as the subscribers to resume when this could be done with safety. He also reported the retirement of Mr. Sykes, the Secretary, under whose management the Fund has grown up until its funds now total over forty-six lakhs.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Macrae, I. M. S., is appointed to be Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.

Major Clarkson, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, has eighteen months' leave, Captain W. Clemesha, I. M. S., to officiate.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Major F. Gosten, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, has eleven months' leave, Mr. M. H. Sowerby to officiate.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointments are recognised of Herr Killer as Vice-Consul for Germany in Calcutta, and Mr. T. Simon as German Consul, Madras.

Captain C. M. Goodbody, I. M. S., officiates as Agency Surgeon, Haraoti and Tonk.

Major H. B. Peacock officiates as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

Captain C. B. McConaghy, I. M. S., officiates as Residency Surgeon in Turkish Arabia.

Major R. A. E. Benn officiates as Political Agent, Chagai.

Captain L. B. H. Haworth is posted as Asst. Political Agent to Quetta.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Goad, Director-General, Army Remount Department, has eight months' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Railway Board is empowered to act by their Secretary on behalf of the Secretary of State and the Government of India under all contracts executed with Railway Companies.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

ARMIES ENGAGED.

BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

RUSSIAN POSITION CAPTURED.

A JAPANESE BAYONET CHARGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Despatches received at St. Petersburg state that the Japanese attack on Beresneff Hill on the night of the 23rd instant, was repulsed.

The attack was renewed yesterday, when the Russians were forced to retire.

A desperate battle is proceeding along the whole front.

The result is yet undecisive.

General Sakharoff reports that the railway bridge in the vicinity of Haicheng was blown up, thus interrupting the Japanese communications.

A despatch from Tokio says that the Russian attempt to blow up the railway bridge at Haicheng was foiled by the arrival of Japanese reinforcements.

The Russian cavalry is incessantly active in the direction of Niuchwang.

General Sakharoff wires that the Beresneff Hill position has been finally captured by a bayonet rush, the Japanese advancing over their own dead amid exploding mines and wire entanglements and losing considerably.

The third Baltic fleet passed Dover to-day.

INDIAN TEAS IN RUSSIA.

The Increased Duties.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Asked whether retaliatory measures were contemplated in India in view of the increase of Russian duties on Indian and Ceylon teas, Mr. Brodrick said he was not prepared to make a statement. He remarked there had been an increase in the Asiatic ports of Russia.

The Russian prisoners now in Japan number 44,500.

CHINA'S TIBET COMMISSIONER.

A New Appointment.

Tong-Sha-Oji, the Tibet Commissioner, has been appointed Chinese Minister in London.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

LORD KITCHENER'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

Responding to the toast of his health at the Calcutta Light Horse dinner here last night, Lord Kitchener congratulated the Corps on the work it had done and on its general efficiency. He was glad to see that the few words, he had spoken to the Calcutta Volunteers last year, had had a good effect. There were several members of the Civil Service in Calcutta, who were energetic Volunteers, and he would ask them to appeal to all young fellows to become Volunteers. There were many difficulties to be overcome, but there was no doubt they could be overcome.

TRAIN WRECKED NEAR CHITTAGONG.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

EUROPEAN FIREMAN KILLED.

A telegram from Chittagong reports that a dastardly attempt to wreck a train on the Chittagong-Comilla line has unfortunately been successful, a down train was badly derailed at mile 90, between Lalmai and Comilla stations. The engine and several wagons were thrown down the bank. European fireman Methuen died from the effects of his injuries and driver Gore was seriously injured.

A temporary diversion was promptly laid to pass the traffic. The passengers were meanwhile, transhipped. Mr. Chadwick, Government Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Mr. Woods, the Agent, have since inspected the site of occurrence. A joint enquiry which the Magistrate and police will attend is fixed for Wednesday. Mr. Savage, Member of the Board of Revenue of Bengal, and Mr. Luson, the Commissioner of Chittagong, were in the train. No passengers were seriously injured.

It will take some days to clear the wreck.

THE SUGARCANE CROP.

The final General Official memorandum upon the sugarcane crop of India, in season 1904-05, issued to-night, estimates acreage under sugarcane at eight per cent. more than that of 1903-04. The total yield is put at just over two million tons, being an increase over last year of nearly sixteen per cent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Home, 2nd-Gurkhas, will shortly be appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Aldershot Army Corps.

Brevet-Major, Moberly, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, Captain Faunce, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad; Division, Brevet-Major Climo, 24th Punjabis; Captain Richardson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division; and Brevet-Major Scott, Deputy Assistant Adjutant, General, Northern Command headquarters, are promoted to the rank of Major under paragraph 5, India Army Order of 1904.

Lieutenant E. C. Orton, Army Veterinary Department, remains at Home on extended sick leave until April next.

Brevet-Major Navill R. F. A., is appointed staff, Captain for Royal Artillery N. D. District.

Lieutenant Leach is transferred on promotion to the R. G. A. Depot, Gosport.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS IN TURKESTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

The following Press communique has been issued:—According to an article in the "Trans-Capian Review" of 19th November 1904, the Governor-General of Turkestan has issued a circular notice to the Chief of the Trans-Caspian District and to the Military Governors of Syr-Daria, Samarkand, Ferghana, and Semirechonsk Districts, dated 28th October 1904, in which he reviews the history of the passport regulations in the Trans-Caspian region as affecting foreign immigrants from Native States on the Asiatic frontiers of Turkestan as well as from India. At the time when Turkestan was annexed to the Russian Empire, the passport regulations of the latter were not held applicable to the newly annexed districts. Provisional regulations were issued by the then Governor-General whereby foreign immigrant natives were permitted to reside in the district on applying for passports to the local Governors instead of obtaining them from their own authorities through the intermediary of the Russian Consulates. These regulations were to remain in force pending their being embodied in a new Code. The latter, however, which was legalised in 1890, made no provision with regard to Turkestan, and on the question of its application to that district being raised in 1903, the late Governor-General decided that the Code was to have precedence over the provisional regulations, but in view of the special conditions subsisting in the district and absence of any explicit statement on the subject in the Code, the case was referred to the General Staff which has now forwarded its decision. It is to the effect that the Code regulations obtaining throughout the Empire are likewise to apply to Turkestan and that any difficulties met with must be submitted to a preliminary consideration by the Governor-General.

The effect of this decision would be to make it obligatory for British Indian and other native subjects of countries bordering on Turkestan, on immigration to the latter, to acquire a passport signed by their own local authorities with the visa of the Russian Consulate before they will be admitted to enter or reside in the Russian Central Asiatic dominions.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The preliminary heats in the Presidency Athletic Sports were run off in Calcutta, yesterday, in the presence of a large gathering. Some of the timings were excellent. The following are the results:—

100 YARDS AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

1st. heat:—B. A. Hollow 1; W. C. Burke 2; Lieut. L. Goodeve 3. Time.—10 4-5 secs.

2nd heat:—Scinlan 1, F. B. Price 2; F. Shopes 3. Time.—10 4-5 secs.

3rd heat;—J. G. Pybus 1; H. C. Piggfodd 2; G. L. Brown 3. Time.—10 4-5 secs.

100 YARDS NATIVE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

1st heat.—Lce. Naik Fario, 78th Moplah Rifles 1; Lce. Naik Murad Buksh, 27th Light Cavalry 2; Sepoy Sunder Singh, 91st Punjabis, 3. Time.—11 secs.

2nd heat.—Lce Naik Mahipat Singh, 2nd Rajputs 1; Sepoy Dost Mahomed, 74th Punjabis 2; Sepoy Nazir Khan, 18th N. I. 3. Time.—11 1-5. secs.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

T. Barton's performance in jumping five feet ten inches, in the Presidency meeting, here yesterday, is looked upon as a very fine feat.

Lieutenant Massey, Bombay Athlete, who was third in the 220 yards race, would have done vastly, better but that he was out of condition when he arrived and sprained his leg in subsequent practice.

The quarter mile amateur championship for which a valuable shield was presented by Mr. Burke, the popular Secretary of the Presidency Athletic Association, was a new event and proved a popular one, drawing competitors from all parts in India.

Unlike last year no records were actually lowered, but the meeting was remarkable for the number of competitors and the closeness of many of the finishes.

MURDER OF A WOMAN IN BOMBAY.

AMRUTABAI, a Lohana woman, aged about forty was murdered in her room on the first floor of a house in Musjid Bunder Road, at noon yesterday, it was alleged, by one Jeeva Jetha, a goldsmith. The man, it was alleged, stabbed the woman on her chest and abdomen with a big knife and then attempted to escape. He was chased by some townsmen and was arrested in the street by a policeman on duty. Enquiries show that the accused had been boarding with the woman for the last six months. During that period an intimacy sprang up between them and they had been, since some months past, living together as husband and wife. A few days ago, the accused came to know that the woman had been arranging to go and live with another man. He taxed her on the subject and a quarrel arose between them, which continued off and on. Yesterday there was an altercation between them over the same matter, when the accused, it seems, lost his temper and stabbed her with the knife. After the accused was arrested, the police proceeded to the house and were conveying the woman to a hospital when she died. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, opened an inquiry last evening at the Morgue. After the body was identified, further inquiry was adjourned.

THE Sardar Inayat Ullah Khan, whose departure from Jellalabad for Kabul was mentioned some time ago, seems to have been compelled to suspend his journey as the passes beyond Gandahak were closed by snow. His Highness proceeded as far as Simla, where there is a famous bagh and there halted. It is not yet known whether he has been able to continue his march, but his arrival at Kabul will probably be notified within the next few days.

THE "Pioneer" states that news has been recently received of the death in England of Mr. J. R. C. Nicolls, Superintending Engineer in the United Provinces. Mr. Nicolls was seriously ill during last hot weather and was invalided Home in August, and it would appear now that he was never able to shake off the effects of the complaint from which he was then suffering. Mr. Nicolls came out to India from Coopers Hill in 1878, and his whole service was passed in these Provinces, first in the Irrigation, and latterly in the Buildings and Roads Branch. He was also for some years Under-Secretary in the P. W. D. Secretariat. Mr. Nicolls was well-known as a capable and devoted officer whose loss will be a serious one to Government, while from his long connection with these Provinces, his death will be a blow to a large circle of private friends.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

THE Bombay big meeting of 1905 was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, when there was an unusually large attendance in both enclosures. Special attraction centred in the Byculla Club Cup, for which unfortunately the entries were not as large as had been anticipated. The afternoon's programme opened with the Champion Plate, for which Mr. Scott's Saloon went out favourite at top weight, conceding the remainder of the field a good four stone. With this heavy impost this favourite appeared in the pink of condition and was heavily backed, but to the great disappointment of his admirers he failed even to place. In the Bedouin Plate, Bay Middleton secured most fanciers. Despite the fact that he was conceding two stone and more to his rivals, he won comfortably by a length and a half and has proved himself one of the best sprinters at this distance on this side of India. The Turf Club Cup drew only eight starters, Sandow being installed a hot favourite. Skylark, a rank outsider, however, upset all calculations and beat, Precious, another outsider, by a head, the favourite placing third. The Byculla Club Cup, the event of the afternoon, drew comparatively a small field. All, however, were magnificent animals with great reputations, with the exception of Jim Gosper, who has performed for the first time in Bombay. He was reserved as a dark bird for this contest and went out another favourite with Trenton, who was next in demand. Both horses justified the support of their backers, the latter racing home winner, and leaving the issue for second place to be fought out between Jim Gosper and Riverside. An objection was lodged by Mr. Percy Fischer against Trenton for crossing up the straight, but at a meeting of the Stewards held after the races it was over-ruled. In the Stand Plate out of sixteen entries eight scratched, and again Thomond, another outsider who left the paddock at Eights secured first prize. Mr. Kelso's Royalist at the latter part of the betting found many followers and shortened from tens to twos, but failed even in placing. Kingston, who was dubbed a certainty by many of those in the know only succeeded in placing second. The Innovation Plate found only nine starters out of thirteen which figured on the official card. Olga Patricia went out favourite at threes, Florrie being next in demand. The former, however, despite her past reputation in Calcutta, woefully disappointed her backers by racing off the course just after passing the bend and quitting the Turf altogether. But for this unfortunate occurrence the concensus of opinion was that she would have stood a splendid chance of winning. This brought the Bombay Meeting proper to a close, during which no objections were lodged except in the Byculla Club Cup, and the handicaps were productive of some excellent finishes. Details:—

The Champion Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Country Bred Horses which have not won flat races value Rs. 900 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,500. Distance—1 mile.

Mr E C Ramshaw's b cb m Miss Ascot 7st. 4lbs. ..... Bennett 1
Aga S Shah's b cb g Tyrant, 6st. 12lbs. Kamad 2
H Kour Sahid of Patiala's br cb m Luckpenny 7st 4lbs ..... Heyt 3

Also ran:—Saloon, 11st. 3lbs., Ames.

The Race.—Miss Ascot jumped off with the lead with Saloon close at its heels, and Tyrant lying last. On the home turn Miss Ascot still retained the lead, while Tyrant romped into second place. Won by two lengths, a length and a half separating second and third.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Saloon and Tyrant, 5 to 1 Luckpenny and 6 to 1 Miss Ascot.

The Bedouin Plate.—Rs. 2,000; out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton (13-3 1-4) 10st. 7lbs. ..... Penton 1
Mr G A Beatty's g a h Vasco (14-0) 9st 12lbs. ..... Dhondi 2
Mr Yussoof Yunasee's b a h Yerbo (13-2 1-2) 7st. 6lbs. ..... Host 3

Also ran:—Mint, 8st. 8lbs., Ames; Hermit, 8-5, Southall; Bandit, 8-1, Kamad; Tigris, 8-1, Firth; Hopeful, 7-10, Russell; Little Joker, 7-9, Heroo; Sirjimal, 7-4, Native; Kour Sahib, 7-4, Bennett; Young Cardigan, 7-3, Bowker; Dispute, 6-1, Melsom.

The Race.—A good race. The large field got away well together. After a short distance Bay Middleton took a slight lead with Hopeful second and Vasco third. This order was maintained till near the winning post where Vasco and Yerbo overtook. Hopeful for second and third places respectively. Bay Middleton winning by a length and a half, A head divided second and third. Time—1 min. 6 3-5 secs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Bay Middleton, 5 to 1 Bandit, 6 to 1 Vasco, 8 to 1 Little Joker, Yerbo, Mint, and Hopeful, 10 to 1 Hermit 12 to 1 Dispute, 15 to 1 Kour Sahib and Tigris, 20 to 1 Young Cardigan, and 30 to 1 Sirjimal.

The Turf Club Cup.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark (14-0) (6 years) 8st, 5lbs. ..... Oomerkhan 1
Mr Peel's g a h Precious 7st., 5lbs. ..... Hoyt 2
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sandow 9st. ... Robinson 3

Also ran:—Hyderi; 9st. 7lbs., Penton; Narunjee, 8-10, Southall; Money Spinner, 8-0, Heroo; Adonis, 7-11, Melsom; Selpme, 6-9, Dhondi.

The Race.—Another level start. The field was led out from the distance. Money Spinner was the first to leave the barrier, with Sandow and Skylark well up behind him. At the half mile post Money Spinner was still leading by a couple of lengths. At the three furlong post Sandow collared Money Spinner, but near home Skylark broke through and won from Precious, who in the meantime had overtaken Sandow. Won by a head; half a length between second and third. Time—3 min. 8 secs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Sandow, 4 to 1 against Hyderi, 6 to 1 Precious and Narunjee, 8 to 1 Skylark and Selpme 10 to 1 Money Spinner, 15 to 1 Adonis.

The Byculla Club Cup.—Rs. 7,000, from the Fund, and a Cup value £50 sterling presented by the Members of the Byculla Club; second receives Rs 1,000, and the third, Rs. 500 out of the stakes. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 mile 5 furls.

Col. J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Trenton 7st. 13lbs ..... Arans 1
Mr P F Fischer's b aus g Jim Gosper 6st. 6lbs. ..... Melsom 2
Mr J C Galstaun's b mth am h Riverside 11 7st. 6lbs ..... Hoyt 3

Also ran:—Ayrdale, 8st, 2lbs. Kamad; Amplify, 9-11, Robertson; Tubal Cain, 9-8, Penton; Hook Iron, 9-0, Robinson; Rapid Pilgrim, 8-12, Morrison; Gol smith, 8-9, Ames; Loyal, 8-7, Southall; Rifleman, 8-3, Firth; Misty, 6-3, Dhondi.

The Race.—The large field left the barrier in a bunch. Rapid Pilgrim gradually advanced and did the running till the mile post when Hoop Iron showed its heels. The half mile post found Rapid Pilgrim again leading, but at the three furlongs Trenton, who was lying fourth collared the leader, Jim Gosper working into second place. This order was maintained to the end, Won by 1 1-4 lengths a neck dividing second and third. Time—2 min. 55secs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Jim Gosper, 4 to 1 Trenton, 5 to 1 Riverside, 7 to 1 Ayrdale 10 to 1 Rapid Pilgrim, Goldsmith and Loyal, 12 to 1 Tubal Cain and Misty, 15 to 1 Amplify 20 to 1 Hoop Iron and Rifleman.

Mr. Percy Fischer, owner of Jim Gosper, lodged an objection against Trenton for crossing. At a meeting of the Stewards held after the races, the objection was overruled.

The Stand Plate.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr T R Badger's br e g Thomond 8st. 5lbs...Firth 1
Mr T L Robert's b aus g Kingston, 9st. 3 lbs. ..... Morrison 2
Mr J C Galstoun's bl aus g Dulcimer 10st. 7lbs ..... Robinson 3

Also ran:—Royalist, 9st. 3 lbs., Robertson; Court Belle, 8-13, Melsom; Harpist, 8-13, Heroo; Galley Slave, 7-2, Kamad.

The Race.—Thomond led the way from the start, Kingston being second, and Dulcimer third. This order was kept up right through till the finish. Won by a length and a half; a neck divided second and third. Time—1 min. 14 secs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Royalist, 4 to 1 Dulcimer and Kingston, 5 to 1 Galley Slave, 6 to 1 Harpist, 15 to 1 Thomond.

The Innovation Plate.—Rs. 4,000, out of which second receives Rs. 700, and the third, Rs. 300 A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Colonel J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Minimus (14-1 1-4) 8st 2lbs. ..... Evans 1
Messrs K M Khachar and K S Ranjitsinhji's ch aus m Florrie (14-1 1-2) 10st. 7lbs ...Southall 2
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose (14-1) 8st...Firth 3

Also ran:—Gun Metal, 8st, 9 lbs., Robinson; Yankee Boy, 9-7, Ames; Olga Patricia, 8-5, Russell; Bestman, 7-10 Hoyt; Comeback, 7-10, Heroo; Wakeful 7-8 Barrett.

The Race.—Florrie went away with a good lead, with Russley Rose behind, half of the field being left well back. At the bend Olga Patricia ran clean off the turf while Florrie still led. Down the straight Minimus, who was lying fourth, shot out and won from Florrie by half a length. Three-quarters of a length divided second and third. Time—1 min. 14 3-4 secs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Olga Patricia, 4 to 1 Florrie, 5 to 1 Russley Rose, 8 to 1 Minimus and Bestman, 10 to 1 Gun Metal, Yankee Boy and Comeback.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE COMMODORE'S CUP.

THE following races were sailed on Saturday afternoon, in a moderate breeze from N.-W.

The first yachts to start were those of the "B" Class at 2-30, and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round the Light-ship, round South Karanja buoy leaving both to Port, and back to the Committee Vessel. Distance—15-8 miles.

It was a free reach to the Light-ship. Pixie headed Janetta round this mark, Jean being 10 minutes behind. From this mark to South Karanja buoy it was a close haul, no change taking place on the beat to the Committee Vessel. Janetta scored considerably by going about shortly after rounding the buoy and saved her time on Pixie by 2'-45" and Jean by 17'-28". Pixie on the reach to the Light-ship passed inside the Dolphin and was disqualified. Janetta won the Cup presented by Mr. C. T. R. Scovell. The times are as follows:—

		Time of arrival.	Corrected time.
Janetta, Officers R E	Scratch	5 30 22	3 0 22
Pixie, Mr E R Smetham	7 51	5 41 1	3 3 7
Jean, Capt H S Black, R I M	31 36	6 19 26	3 17 50

The next yachts to start were those of the "A" Class with time in hand, the course being the same as for the "B" Class yachts.

The first boat to get away was Isca at 2-35 followed by Melody at 2-45, Stella at 2-57 and Eileen at 3-9.

Eileen was somewhat hampered at the start owing to a number of cotton boats being on the line.

Melody was the first boat to arrive and won the Cup presented by Mr. C. T. R. Scovell beating Stella by 1' 31". The times were as follows:—

Names of Boats.	Time of arrival. H M S	Entered by	Started at H M S
Melody	6 27 19	Mr J B K Macbeth	2 45 0
Stella	5 28 50	Col H W Boyd, I M S...	2 57 0
Isca	5 31 7	Mr K Faulkner	2 35 0
Eileen	5 32 50	Mr N N Wadia	3 9 0

The third race was for the Tomtit Class which was started at 3-15 p.m. The course being from the Committee Vessel round Sunk-Rock and South Karanja Buoy leaving both to Port and back to the Committee Vessel. Distance—7'1 miles.

On the reach to Sunk Rock, Tomtit obtained a short lead and went round that mark first very closely followed by Meg, Coralie, Maud and Lapwing. It was now a spinnoker run to South Karanja Buoy. Lapwing obtained the lead, closely followed by Meg, Tomtit, Maud and Coralie. On the close haul back to the Committee Vessel Meg and Tomtit gradually drew away from the others out, Meg winning the Cup presented by Mr. C. T. R. Scovell by 1' 2". Tomtit won the handicap prize. The times were as follows:—

Names of Boats	Time of arrival. H M S	Entered by	Corrected time. H M S
Tomtit	5 1 10	Dr F M Gibson	1 46 10
Meg	5 0 8	Mr C H Byrne	1 45 8
Lapwing	5 10 30	Mr E C Richards	1 49 11
Maud	5 12 33	Mr J E Neesham	1 52 14
Coralie	5 22 20	Mr R H Hopkins and Capt Muter R E	1 56 41

THE GOVERNOR IN KATHIAWAR.

THE following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's tour in Kathiawar in March:—

March 2nd, Thursday, leave Grant Road at 9-52 p.m.

March 3rd, Friday, arrive Wadhwan at 10-40 a.m., leave Wadhwan 12 noon, arrive Rajkote at 4-45 p.m.

March 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, stop at Rajkote.

March 8th, Wednesday, leave Rajkote at 1 p.m., and arrive Veraval at 5 p.m.

March 9th, Thursday, stop at Veraval.

March 10th, Friday, leave Veraval by steamer at 10 p.m.

March 11th, Saturday, arrive Bombay, about 11 a.m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Private Secretary, Captain J. G. Greig, Aide-de-Camp, Captain H. Meynell, Aide-de-Camp.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. TRIESTE.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste to-day, from the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, No. 8, to-day, at 5-30 p.m., sharp. Dock passengers should be at the Port Health New Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 2 p.m., sharp to-day:—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gottwald, His Excellency Count Hubner, Mr. and Mrs. Heller, Miss E. M. More, Miss Muller, Mrs. Stadnicka, Mrs. C. M. Ticehurst, Mr. E. Rouis, Prince Windischgratz, Miss May and Miss J. Fairweather.

SAILANA NOTES.

His Highness the Raja Sahib Sir Jasvatsingji has, writes our Sailana correspondent, returned from Indore, two days ago. The Honourable Major Daly, the new Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, arrived at Indore to receive charge of his office, from the Honourable Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S.I., who proceeded to Hyderadad, as Resident of the Nizam's State.

Major L. A. Forbes, the Political Agent Malwa, is to go to England on leave. Major Peacocks will probably be appointed to officiate for him during his absence on leave.

Three out of the five Batteries of the Royal Field Artillery that remained here for exercises, have now left for their Head-quarters. The Inspector-General of Artillery arrived for inspection on the 17th instant and supervised the Camps of exercise.

THE OUTLOOK IN NORTHERN INDIA.

The misfortunes of mankind meet with very unequal treatment in the amount of attention or neglect that they excite in the world at large. The news of a fire or of the wreck of a cargo steamer at once goes round the earth though the fire may have been a useful clearance, and the steamer may have long been meant to founder. During last autumn the English Press for weeks together was occupied in advance with apprehensions of an increase in the number of the unemployed. A case or two of supposed starvation in an Indian village, authenticated by an impulsive Missionary, might at any time set the nerves of the whole philanthropic body tingling and end in a general impeachment of the Indian Government. But who will bestow a thought upon the lot of the people of the United Provinces of harvest, which is their food and their income at a moment when it seemed as good as gathered And yet, bearing in mind the scale on which the calamity has worked, it would be hard to name a more momentous vicissitude than the destruction of what promised to be an unequalled harvest by a few nights of untimely frost. It is still too soon for any accurate estimate of the damage done, but the latest accounts from the districts do not encourage any belief that the first reports were exaggerated. Looking at the conditions under which the reporting is done, one cannot expect accuracy on the moment, and whether a particular district returns the damage sustained at six annas or eight or ten signifies little. But when all districts agree in reporting serious damage there is no longer room for doubt, and the universal rise in prices confirms the tale. If any part has suffered worse than another it would appear to be Bundelkund; and the adversity of Bundelkund naturally extends to the neighbouring districts of Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore. On the other side of the Province a large part of Behar must be included in the area of damage. There is, of course, no question of actual scarcity, but the loss must run to many millions of rupees; and the existence of a zone of comparatively short stocks and high prices will be a check on the export trade of the coming season.—"Pioneer."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Board of Trade Returns.

COTTON TRADE TOPICS.

THE BRADFORD WORSTED TRADE.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The feature of the Board of Trade Returns for the past month is the fact that the declared values point to a continuance of the expansion of trade, the imports, the re-exports of colonial and foreign merchandise, and the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures all showing increases, whereas for the previous January decreases all round were recorded. Thus the new year has opened with a promise that it will be at the maximum year on record. Of course the expansion during the past month has not proceeded at the abnormal rate recorded for its immediate predecessor, December. But the declared value of the imports shows a gain of £1,623,940 on the figures for January last year, and a gain of £1,539,945 on those for the first month of 1903; the re-exports show gains of £401,287 and £46,169 against the corresponding months in the two preceding years respectively; and the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures are £906,412 and £86,141 in excess of the declared values for January, 1904 and 1903, respectively. A new feature of the January returns for 1905 as regards the imports is the fact that the increase occurs mainly under the head of articles wholly of mainly manufactured. this group showing a gain of £1,137,486, chiefly representing metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, cotton and woollen goods, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufactures.

On the other hand, raw materials, to which the expansion of last year, mainly owing to the enhanced value of raw cotton was chiefly attributable, show a decrease of £88,425 for the opening month of the current year, raw cotton alone showing a decrease of £405,978 notwithstanding a large increase in the quantity imported. This decrease is, however, more than counterbalanced by the increase in the value of the wool imported, due not only to higher prices, but to increased quantity compared with last year, noticeably from Australia, South Africa, and Argentina. As compared with January, 1903, however, the quantity of wool imported still shows a serious falling off. Decreases in the imports of timber and of oil seeds and oils counteract the influence of the wool imports in counterbalancing the reduced value of raw cotton as regards the total declared value of the raw materials imported. The food, drink, and tobacco group of imports shows an increase of £619,050, fully accounted for by the imports of dutiable commodities, the exhausted stocks of sugar being a conspicuous cause. As regards the January exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, it may be remarked that the exports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured very largely account for the gain, the increase under this head being £711,725, representing chiefly cotton and woollen goods and machinery. There is also an increase under the head of food, drink, and tobacco of £103,882, and an increase of £69,129 in the raw materials group, the only feature in the returns relating to these groups which seems to call for special mention being the increased value of the English wool exported.

The remarkable point about the cotton position is the great invisible supply, the existence of which has been demonstrated by the various reports of the quantities ginned. That just published by the Census Bureau of the number of bales ginned from 1st September to 16th January is variously interpreted. It gives the quantity as 12,367,000 bales, counting round bales as half bales and not including linters, it states, further, that the reports came from 30,221 ginners, and that 824 ginners failed to report. The amounts previously reported by these 824 ginners have been brought forward without any estimate of the further quantities ginned, which may be estimated at about 33,000 bales. Last year on February 9 the Census authorities said that the amount ginned was 9,485,527 bales—making allowance for half bales,—and when that figure is compared with 12,767,000 it shows an increase in this year's crop of 3,281,473 bales. The amount ginned from December 13 to January 16 this year would appear to be 919,887, against 959,537 last year. The amount ginned afterwards last year was evidently the difference between what was ginned up to January 16 and the crop, viz 8,525,847 bales. If the same amount be ginned this year the present crop would be 13,292,847, without counting linters. Whether on the larger and earlier crop we can look for a greater proportion of cotton to be ginned from January 16 to August 31 is uncertain, but judging from the amount ginned between December 13 and January 16 this season, it would seem that there might be no substantial difference between the two seasons. The present figures may, therefore, be said to point to a crop of about 13,300,000 bales, without counting linters.

But there is another interesting aspect of these census figures, and this is touched upon in the circular just issued by Messrs. Neill Brothers. On January 16 12,767,000 bales had been ginned, but on January 13 only 8,457,000 had come into sight. A difference of three days in the two dates prevents any precise comparison, but it appears that the amount of cotton not yet brought into sight, although already ginned, is about 4,310,000 bales. Such a condition of things so late as the middle of January is altogether without precedent, and fully accounts for the reports received that the railway sidings and the streets of the country towns are encumbered with cotton. It is clear that any combination operating to hold up such a quantity would have to be a very strong one, and it may be contended that its strength is sapped by every bale shipped to Lancashire. Thus the total imports of American from September 1, 1903, to August 26, 1904, were 2,504,799 bales. The shipments of American to Great Britain are 2,527,000 bales, from September 1, 1904, to February 7, 1905. We have therefore already acquired as much American cotton as we imported last year during the whole of the season. If we need, as we probably may, 500,000 bales more this season than last, the quantity does not look large in consideration of the amount held up, or at least held out of sight, by planters and factors on January 16. As to the consumption, it is pointed out by Messrs. Neill Brothers that the recent large estimates may have to be modified in consideration of the advancing price of cotton. The cotton-holders must reduce the consumption, and so ultimately help to bring the lower prices that their policy is calculated to avoid temporarily.

The proposals for the establishment of a Manchester Cotton Importing Company, with which Mr. Bythell and others largely interested in the Ship Canal are associated, have now reached a further stage, and a second memorandum explaining the objects of the company and inviting subscriptions to its capital was issued on Saturday. The preliminary memorandum, was sent only to a limited number of those who might be disposed on public grounds to support the venture, and its favourable reception by them has encouraged Mr. Bythell and those who are acting with him to appeal to a wider constituency and to propose a larger capital than was at first suggested—viz. £200,000 instead of £100,000. Another point in the supplementary memorandum may be noted. Attention has in this connection been drawn to the particular conditions of the maket under which prudent merchants at Liverpool find it possible and profitable to import and accumulate stock for sale on the spot, and the scientific methods that such a merchant would pursue in order to protect himself against risks which if left uninsured would reduce the whole business to a mere gamble. Scheme for creating a stock of cotton and a spot market in Manchester would be sound which

dition. The establishment of a spot cotton market in Manchester must also commend itself to Ship Canal Shareholders as well as to the cotton trade of Lancashire.

Combers and spinners engaged in what is known as the botany trade at Bradford have long had to contend with great difficulties. The terrible drought in Australia reduced the supplies of wool from that quarter by 600,000 bales, and simultaneously the process of crossing the New Zealand and Argentina was still further lessening the world's supplies of fine wool. Consequently there was far more machinery than was needed to deal with the enormously reduced clip of fine wool, and for many years past large numbers of both combs and frames have been standing idle or but partially employed. Up to a little more than two years ago the price of crossbreds, owing to the greatly increased supplies, remained abnormally low. Then their cheapness forced them to the front, and as manufacturers produced fabrics made out of them which attracted the public taste their values gradually rose until wool and tops doubled and trebled in value. What is known as a 40's top, for instance, went from under 7d. to 16 1-2d., the price at which it stood when the last London auctions began. The last 2d. or 3d. of the advance, it is estimated, was caused by the demand from the United States and from the Japanese army contractors.

This rise in prices left some spinners of low counts in as bad a plight or worse than their fellows engaged in the finer branches. It is said that spinners of twofold 30's and 32's have been losing a 1d. and 1 1-2d. per lb. on every pound spun. Some relief has been experienced during the last fortnight, for some tops which it was freely predicted would rise another 2d. have fallen a good penny per lb. Spinners who have seen the success of the arrangements made in the cotton trade to meet a scarcity of cotton are asking whether a similar combination cannot be arranged in the worsted trade. Unfortunately there is this vital difference, that whereas a single bumper crop has been sufficient to set every spindle in Lancashire to work neither one, two, nor half-a-dozen consecutive good seasons will bring up the stock of sheep in Australia to the number existing ten years ago, namely to over a hundred millions, and the exports of wool to 1,600,000 bales instead of the million bales to which it had shrunk last year.

The shortage in the supply of raw camphor now appears to have reached an acute state. About two years ago the Japanese Government, in order to increase the revenue, made the supply of raw camphor into a monopoly, and one explanation of the shortage is the poor price paid by the Government to the planters, many of whom, it is stated, have cut down their trees and turned to more remunerative employment. Whether this is the true explanation or not, there is no doubt that the users of raw camphor amongst them manufacturers of celluloid goods, are much inconvenienced. An interesting feature of the situation is the rise into commercial importance of the Japanese domestic refineries, the output of which, owing to the lack of raw camphor in Europe and America, is able to compete successfully in the world's market. American manufacturers being unable to procure the raw material under 80 to 90 cents per pound have been obliged to buy Japanese refined camphor to complete their contracts. The Japanese trade returns for the eleven months ended November. 1904, show an export of camphor valued at only 2,30,455 yen, as compared with 3,373,678 yen, in the corresponding period of 1903. The exports of refined camphor are not separately stated.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the High Court, on Thursday, disposed of a rule for contempt of Court issued against Dayal Mavji Kalianji, a landed proprietor and shroff, at the instance of Shamji Murji, one of the executors of Jetha Padamsi's will. On the motion of Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. for Shamji, the rule was issued by the learned Judge on the 14th of January. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Acting Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the respondent Dayal to show cause against the rule. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Raghvaya and Bhimji appeared in support of it on behalf of the applicant Shamji.

On 13th October last, Mr. A. K. Oliver, Commissioner of the High Court for taking accounts, had ordered the respondent to file unofficial translations of certain items, in order to enable him to complete his report. This order the respondent had failed to carry out, and notwithstanding the granting to him of further time of forty-eight hours by the Commissioner to act up to the direction he remained obdurate, which obliged the Commissioner to issue a certificate against him. This was the case for the applicant as set forth in his affidavit of 16th December.

The respondent replied to this affidavit. He said the rule and the certificate had been obtained against him with a view to hamper the proceedings in the Commissioner's Office in the suit in which he was the plaintiff; and the late Nenbai, woman widow of Jetha Padamsi, his father-in-law Shamji Murji, the applicant; and one Naran Vasta, since deceased, were defendants. It was filed in 1891, and referred to the Commissioner in December 1892. His object was to expedite the Commissioner's report in the interest of the estate of Jetha Padamsi, and of his own share in the estate, while the applicant's object was not so. To cite instances in point: to consider 15 out of the 19 items in the account in regard to his claim for Rs. 9,475, the proceedings occupied eight or nine years. In the 15 items aggregating Rs. 18 784, the objections taken by the defendants failed in 11, they succeeded in getting only Rs. 1,101 disallowed during an enquiry extending over eight years, and costing about Rs. 25,000. Two items of Rs. 107-12 and Rs. 500 took eleven meetings occupying more than thirteen months and both items were ultimately decided in respondent's favour. The entries asked for were in books in the Commissioner's Office, and could have been inspected by the applicant's attorneys. Commissioner's order the respondent submitted calling upon his attorneys to submit for the approval of the applicants' attorneys unofficial translations of entries was illegal and unjustifiable, and would have increased the costs and given a handle to the applicant to protract the proceedings by challenging the accuracy of the translations.

After hearing arguments of counsel his lordship discharged the rule with costs.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th February, 1905, on 564·65 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the weeks	1,25,000	2,35,000	4,000	3,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	248	466	8	7·2
For previous 5 week of half-year.	6,69,000	12,70,000	20,000	19,50,000
Total for 6 weeks.	7,85,000	15,05,000	24,000	23,14,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,22,752	2,02,820	3,109	3,58,681
For mile of Ry. do.	243	402	6	651
Total to corresponding date do. ...	7,85,887	12,91,486	19,007	20,96,380

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 25,319
Do to date ..... Rs. 2,17,620

To Cure Horse Ailments
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Backs, Sore Shoulders, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Mud Rash and Cracked Heels in Horses (see Veterinary Book on bottle).
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists
Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SIR DAVID BARR'S RETIREMENT.

ANOTHER FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

AMONG the entertainments that were given in honour of Col. the Honorable Sir David Barr K. C. S. I. British Resident, on the eve of his departure from Hyderabad, writes our correspondent, was the one given on Thursday at the public gardens in the name of the Native Community of the Residency Bazaars, Secunderabad and Bolarum, Mr. G. Krishnamacharilr, the Government Pleader, taking the leading part. The guests assembled at 5-30 p.m., and although one would have wished a larger gathering considering the occasion, a good number of the leading officials and noblemen were present, Among them were Mr. G. C. Walker, Major Haig, Col. Gimlette, Capt. Barr, Mr. Hutchinson, Col. Forbes, Mr. Dwane, Mr. Duxbury, Capt. Macquoid, Nawab Sultan-ul-mulk, Rao Bahadur B. K. Joshi, Nawab Imadul-mulk, Mr. Mahomed Amjad Alikhan, Nawab Sarbuland Jung, Nawab Huzur Nawas Jung, Bakshi Raghunath Pershad, Messrs Nizamudeen Ahmed Nandlal Sil, Hebibudeen and M. R. Dastur.

The Honorable the Resident arrived at 6 p.m. and on his taking his seat the following address was read:—

"Honorable Sir, We the members of the Indian Community of the Residency Bazaars, Secunderabad, and Bolarum respectfully beg leave to approach you with this address on the eve of your departure for your native home, it was so strongly felt that you ought not to be permitted to leave Hyderabad without some abiding expression of the feelings with which you are regarded by us, that we have to thank you for at length yielding to our solicitation to grant us this opportunity of conveying it. It is not our object, indeed, it would be out of place in us to attempt to characterise the manner in which you have throughout performed your more strictly official duties, except it be to indorse the opinion so widely held by those who are in a better position to judge in this respect than we can pretend to be, how eminently you have maintained the best traditions of the Residencies over which you have presided, and with what ability and tact you have carried out your often very delicate duties, to the great increase of the cordiality which exists between the Supreme Government, and the Princes to whose Courts you have been accredited.

"We pass, therefore, to what more immediately concerns ourselves and the object of this address. But in so doing, fully conscious as we are how much you dislike what even savours of undue laudation, we find some difficulty in expressing ourselves in terms commensurate with our actual feelings, and yet to avoid language to which you might take exception. We shall therefore content ourselves with assuring you that in laying down the reins of your high office—the "Blue Ribbon" of the most distinguished service in the World—you carry with you the highest esteem, goodwill, nay, we may even say, the affection of the community we represent to-day. These feelings you have attracted in no ordinary measure by your constant courtesy, and unfailing urbanity, by the keen sense of justice with which we recognise you are invariably actuated, and by the various proofs you have given of your sympathy with us. We feel that, in your retirement, India loses not only a valuable public servant but a sincere friend. We beg to assure you that we, along with our fellow countrymen, are deeply devoted to the throne and person of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India whose representative you are and we request you to kindly lay at the feet of the Throne our humble loyalty and steadfast devotion. "And now, Sir, we beg to bid you farewell, and in doing so we pray that God may grant Lady Barr and you many years of life to enjoy in health and happiness the leisure you so richly merit."

The address was then put in a silver casket specially ordered for the occasion from Messrs. Barton and Sons of Bangalore and was presented. After accepting the same, the Honorable the Resident said in reply, that he was sorry to leave Hyderabad, but was glad to be able to carry with him the consolation that he left behind many friends. He wished all success to the Community represented by those present and thanked them for their kind wishes. He said he had taken a keen interest in the affairs of the Residency bazaars and the Secunderabad and Bolarum Cantonments, and he would be glad to hear of their prosperity. In conclusion he wished success and prosperity to the Hyderabad State.

After this the Resident and the guests were conducted to a shamiana where refreshments were sumptuously served, separate arrangements having been made to suit the requirements of the orthodox section of the native community.

The grounds were beautifully illuminated and decorated. Fireworks formed the last item of the programme, which had, however, to be completed rather early as the Honorable the Resident had to go away almost immediately.

REJECTED APPEAL RE-ADMITTED.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and Hon. Mr. Justice Batty have at the High Court, disposed of an application by Gulam Husen Ismailji, a printer and a stamp-vendor at Zanzibar, whose appeal from the judgment of Mr Lindsey-Smith, Judge of His Brittanic Majesty's Court at Zanzibar, was summarily dismissed by Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Aston on the 12th of last month. Mr. R. R. Desai, appeared for the accused, whose petition stated that his appeal was summarily dismissed without any notice of hearing having been given to himself, or to the Crown, as required by the rules; and prayed that he might be given an opportunity of being heard before the passing of any final order. The hearing of the petition came on before Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Batty, when Mr. Branson with Mr. Desai appeared in support of the petition; while Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys to the Crown representing the Judge's Court at Zanzibar in Bombay, appeared, in virtue of a rule "nisi" having been served in them, to show cause, if any, against the notice. The facts of the case are:—Accused was tried at Zanzibar before Mr. Lindsey-Smith, and and assessors, on charges of selling counterfeit-stamps to Lila Kanji and Kasamali Abdulhusen, and cheating them in respect of the same, and was, on conviction, sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 500. The Judge remarked that accused had a guilty knowledge of the stamps being counterfeit, and proof was also found in his house of an attempt to imitate a new surcharge of the dies of the French Zanzibar stamp. Owing to his intelligence, skill, and education, he had acted like a dangerous criminal, and he had not hesitated to use his powers to commit offences which an ordinary man could not. Against this sentence he appealed, and his appeal was summarily dismissed. It was against the order of this dismissal that the present proceedings were directed.

Mr. Branson submitted that his client was not in Bombay, but was in gaol in Zanzibar; consequently, proper notice should have been given to him in Zanzibar before he could be expected to put in an appearance in the Appellate Court. Now that the application was made, it was necessary in the interest of justice that the Judges should admit the appeal; and admitting the appeal, afford the appellant or his pleader, according to the wording of Section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same.

Mr. Taleyarkhan contended that its new order of dismissal could not be revised by the Court.

Mr. Justice Batty: But in the interest of justice Mr. Taleyarkhan?

Mr. Taleyarkhan said that if their Lordships thought it advisable to admit the appeal in the interest of justice, the Crown would not oppose. He had supposed the order under the Section to be final; especially as the usual notice of eight days must have been posted on the board, intimating that the hearing would come off on the expiry of the period. The Section clearly laid down that if the Court considered there was not sufficient ground for interfering, it might dismiss the appeal summarily. However, as the accused was in jail at Zanzibar, and the admission of the appeal was required in the interest of justice, he offered no objection, as he had already stated.

Their lordships admitted the appeal, and ordered the despatching of a telegram to Zanzibar at the accused's expense, calling for the exhibits and proceedings in the case; the hearing of the appeal was adjourned to one week after the return of the papers. With regard to the letting out of the accused on bail, pending the disposal of the appeal, the Court at Zanzibar was empowered to act in accordance with Rule 25 of the Orders.

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THE MISSION TO KABUL.

IS HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF?

A WARNING BY COLONEL HANNA.

Twenty-nine years ago, when Russia was on the eve of a conflict with Turkey, Lord Lytton, acting under the instructions of a Conservative Home Government, approached the Ameer Shere Ali with what he called friendly overtures designed to bring about a closer alliance between India and Afghanistan. Those overtures, rudely pressed and marked by a complete disregard of Afghan feeling, led directly and inevitably to a war, in which Shere Ali indeed succumbed, but out of which, under a new ruler, his country emerged stronger and more jealous of foreign interference than before. India's sole gain being the rediscovery of three forgotten truths—the first, that no province of Afghanistan is rich enough to feed an alien army of twenty thousand men (Sir Donald Stewart); the second, that the less the Afghans see of us, their British neighbours, the less they will dislike us (Lord Roberts); the third, that in a struggle between the two great European Empires in Asia the winning side will be the one which refrains from entangling itself in the barren mountain passes that now separate them, (Lord Lawrence, emphatically confirmed by Lord Roberts in his despatch of the 24th of May, 1880).

That useless and disastrous war, writes Colonel Hanna in the "Manchester Guardian," was sanctioned by the British people under the influence of a sedulously cultivated fear of Russia, but there was contempt rather than fear of Russia in the mind of its principal author, and the advance into Afghanistan was a purely aggressive movement, having for its aim the bringing of that country under British influence. To-day, when Russia is engaged in a far more gigantic struggle than that with Turkey, when her resources are being rapidly exhausted, when the burden of military service is opening the eyes of her people to the futility of wars of conquest, the question of British relations with Afghanistan has been forced to the front by the same methods which were used to invest it with fictitious importance in 1876-8. Newspapers and magazines have been busy trying to convince their readers that Russia, defeated in Manchuria, will seek compensation in India. The Prime Minister has more than once pointed to Russia as the Power against which our enormous military expenditure is directed; telegrams from India have told of Russian activity in Central Asia, of the extension of railways, the collection of supplies, the movements of troops. Simultaneously we have been allowed to hear that Lord Kitchener has worked out a costly scheme for the redistribution of the Indian army with a view to the better protection of the North-west Frontier; and lastly, following closely on Lord Curzon's return to India, has come the news that the Ameer Habibulla, after bluntly refusing to leave his dominions to confer in person with the Viceroy, has sent his son to Calcutta and received a British Mission in Kabul. By what pressure he has been brought to make this latter concession we have not been told, nor have we any information as to the nature of the proposals which the Mission is empowered to lay before him, but there is reason to believe that the extension of our railways to Kandahar and Kabul is one of its objects, and that proposal, if formulated as a demand, is as certain to lead, to a third Afghan war as was Lord Lytton's insistence on the substitution of a British for a native envoy in Afghanistan to bring about the second. For how would those railways be built? With British capital, by British engineers. Who would work them? British officials. Who protect them? If British troops, the first step would have been taken towards the renewal of the attempt to bring Afghanistan under British influence and if the Ameer insisted on protecting them himself and failed to do so, the excuse without which even the authors of the Thibet Expedition could hardly invade his kingdom would have been put into the hands of men ready to make use of it at the first convenient opportunity.

Yet the railways for the sake of which so great a risk is to be run have no commercial value, neither, regarded as part of the scheme of defence, whether of India or Afghanistan, can they claim to have any military value. None know this fact better than those who desire their creation, for however genuine may have been the fear of Russia in the past, no soldier can be affected by it to-day when a war just ended has proved the difficulty of subduing a tiny people inspired by the love of freedom and favoured by natural conditions, and a war still in progress is teaching week by week the immense advantage enjoyed by an army acting at a short over one acting at a long distance from its base. No; India is safe behind her threefold defences of river, desert, and mountain, and Afghanistan has hundreds of thousands of brave tribesmen skilled in the use of arms who can be trusted to make a Russian occupation of their country as unpleasant and as transitory as were the British occupations of 1838-42 and 1878 81. As for the Ameer, the only assistance he is likely to ask at our hands—money, rifles ammunition—can reach him by the old methods of conveyance, which carry with them no means to his authority. If, then, the object of the military party in India were the defence of that country against Russia or the maintenance of friendly relations with a strong Afghanistan, it would be more likely to propose the pulling up of existing railways than the construction of new ones; but its object is expansion, not defence, for defence means peace, and expansion, means war, and war followed by the annexation of territories whose inhabitants will never be reconciled to our rule means employment, advancement, honours for military men, and the putting off of the hour when British statesmen will have to admit that no danger threatens India from without, and that the army which we compel her to keep up is far in excess of her needs.

Many voices have been raised of late to ask the leaders of the Liberal party whether they are prepared when they come into office to give effect to the principles avowed by them whilst in Opposition, to warn them that if they fail to do so their tenure of power will be short and ignominious. What others are asking in regard to their home or their South African policy, I ask in regard to their Indian policy. Do the men who will compose the next British cabinet believe that India is safe within her natural boundaries; and if this is their conviction, are they determined to act upon it? Will they withdraw from Chitral? Will they veto Lord Kitchner's scheme for concentrating the whole Indian army on the North-west Frontier? Will they cut down the military expenditure which keeps the Indian people hopelessly poor? Will they make it clear that every officer who goes beyond his instructions or tries to force their hand will be punished—not rewarded? In a word, will they dare to curb militarism both at home and aboard? If yes, then it will be well with them and well with India; but if there is to be continuity in evil-doing, if wrong steps are to be persisted in because they have once been taken, then India will be none the better for their advent to power, and the fortunes of the Liberal party will suffer shipwreck not for the first time, on the rock of a lost opportunity.

THE AMIR AND A SEAPORT.

Fantastic as appears the idea of a "Seaport" for Afghanistan, declared in some quarters to be one of the objects of the Amir Habibullah's negotiations with India, it is interesting to remember that the notion is a bequest from his father. In his autobiography as recorded by his Munshi biographer, Abdur Rahman is made to say "There is another suggestion for the progress of commerce and enrichment of the country of equal importance to the making of railways, if not indeed of greater importance. It is also one of very great political importance for keeping up the prestige of the nation and civilising it, by bringing it into touch with the world outside. I mean that Afghanistan ought to secure a footing upon the ocean, and have a port for its own steamers to load and unload at. The south-western corner of Afghanistan is very close to the corner of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and from this only a small, plain plateau of ground between Kandahar, Baluchistan, Persia and part of Karachi. Before I succeeded to the throne of Kabul, I always had a great fancy for a little piece of this sandy desert unimportant at present, but of great value if annexed to Afghanistan in order to bring the country in touch with the ocean. But the time has not yet arrived for emphasising this point. If the friendship now existing between Great Britain and Afghanistan grows in strength and becomes properly cemented, so that England comes to trust Afghanistan thoroughly and look upon their interests as identical, and to be desirous of making Afghanistan a strong barrier between Russia and India, it would be very easy for her to give this little piece of land to the Afghan Government, in return for some services or in exchange for some other piece of country, or for some other concession, or perhaps for an annual payment of money as revenue, retaining at the same time, her suzerainty over this piece of land. If Afghanistan had access to the ocean there is no doubt that the country would soon grow rich and prosperous, and it would never be wanting in gratitude to Great Britain for such a concession." He concludes by saying emphatically:—"If no favourable opportunity occurs in my lifetime to bring about this purpose, my sons and successors must always keep their eyes on this corner." It is not clear from this exactly what the late Amir wanted; but it would seem certain that he had no conception of the physical difficulties that lay between this country and any very direct access to the sea. "All attempts at opening up communications in these parts," wrote Captain Molesworth Sykes of Mekran in 1897, "must be done either to the east or the west as any road direct to the cost will lead across range after range of ragged hills." In any case the difficulty of getting down to the sea would probably prove nothing in comparison with the difficulty of getting the Afghan on to the sea. But the passage is interesting as showing that the ambition has been long present to rulers who would have been supposed the last in the world to entertain any ideas of the kind.—"Pioneer."

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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

THE final memorandum on the Bombay cotton crop for the season of 1904-1905, in which information is given generally up to 1st February is as follows :—

The latest reports show the total area under both the late and early varieties of cotton in the British Districts and Native States of the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, at nearly 5,300,000 acres or 11·4 per cent, short of last year's area, but 7·9 per cent, in excess of the average of the preceding ten years.

The decrease is confined mainly to the British Districts and States of the Deccan and Karnatak and to Kathiawar and Cutch of Gujarat. In Kathiawar the decrease is only apparent, no information having been received from the Gohiwad Prant which had two years ago been amalgamated with other Prants, but has now been reconstituted and which previous to famine usually carried 5 to 6 lakhs acres under cotton. In the Deccan and Karnatak and in Cutch the diminution in area was due to the shortness of early sowing rains. In the British Districts of Gujarat and Baroda, on the other hand, the cultivation was considerably extended, partly under the stimulus of high prices that prevailed last year and partly in the hope that cotton would be more likely to succeed in a season of deficient rainfall than other crops. The crops, however, suffered everywhere through deficiency of moisture and in places from excessive cold, in the Karnatak in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, it further suffered from disease. The total estimated outturn comes to 775,823 bales, 33·9 per cent, short of last year's yield and 1·5 per cent, under the average. Of the total yield 35·9 per cent, is credited to Dholera; 19·5 per cent, to Broach; 21·5 per cent, to Khandesh; 12·9 per cent, to Sind; 8·1 per cent to Kumta and Dharwar; 1·8 per cent to Bengal-Rajputana; and 0·3 per cent to Barsi and Nagar and to Westerns.

The detailed summary for the late districts subjoined below is supplementary to the one already published for the early districts in December last

GUJARAT.

Ahmedabad.—Area 367,000 acres; 19 per cent, over last year's area and 09 per cent above the average. The increase in area is attributed partly to the high prices obtained for the last year's crop and partly to the substitution of cotton for wheat and other crops for which the deficient rain of the season was wholly inadequate. Both the early and late sown crop suffered through deficiency of moisture, the latter yielding hardly any outturn. The estimated yield amounts to 55,000 bales, 31 per cent, short of last year's crop, but 41 per cent, over average of the preceding ten years.

Broach.—Area 268,000 acres; 14 and 26 per cent, respectively over last year and the average. Larger sowings were induced by the high prices fetched by the crop last year and through deficiency of rain under which other crops were not expected to thrive. The crops in high and Gorat (light) soils as also in coast villages suffered considerably from want of moisture those in black soils fared slightly better. In places the unripe bolls on the late crop withered through the recent excessive cold. The total outturn is estimated at 26,000 bales, 59 per cent, short of the last year and 38 per cent, below the average.

Surat.—Area 144,000 acres; 46 per cent, over last year's area and 64 per cent, above the average. As elsewhere in Gujarat, the cultivation of cotton was extended owing to last year's high prices and to the utter insufficiency of rain for other crops. The crop in the eastern and southern parts of the district fared somewhat better than in the west and north, where the plants partially withered and yielded only a poor outturn. The estimated yield comes to 31,000 bales, 3 per cent, over last year and 64 per cent, above the average.

Kaira has 13,200 acres and 'Panch Mahals' 11,700 under the crop. It suffered through deficiency of moisture and excessive cold and is expected to yield 3,000 bales.

GUJARAT STATES.

Baroda.—Area 041,000 acres; 35 per cent, over last year and 34 per cent above the average. Increased area has been placed under the crop under the stimulus of high prices fetched by cotton last year. The crop suffered as in the neighbouring British Districts through deficiency of moisture particularly in the Kadi and Amreli divisions. The yield is estimated at 99,000 bales, 17 per cent, short of last year's productions, but about 7 per cent, over the average.

Kathiawar. Exclusive of Gohilwad from which no report has been received the area under cotton is returned at 910,000 acres or 24 per cent, below last year's area and 31 per cent, short of the average. The decrease is attributed to deficiency of rain for sowing. The crop suffered through failure of late rains and later on through intense cold. The estimated outturn comes to 187,000 bales, 35 per cent, short of last year and 33 per cent, in defect of the average.

Cutch.—Area 98,000 acres; 34 and 39 per cent, respectively below last year and the average. Rains for sowing were deficient. The crop suffered from want of rain and is estimated to yield only 8,300 bales, 71 per cent, below last year and 53 per cent, under the average.

Other States.—Area 147,000 acres; 32 and 37 per cent, respectively over last year and the average. The crop suffered in a few places as in the neighbouring British Districts through deficiency of moisture and excessive cold, but on the whole seems to have fared fairly well and is estimated to yield 35,000 bales, 13 per cent, over last year and 88 per cent, over the average.

KARNATAK.

Belgaum.—Area 142,000 acres; about 37 per cent, short of last year's area and 8 per cent, below the average. Decrease mainly in the north-eastern part of the district, where rain for sowing was deficient. The crop suffered from want of rain and in places has withered. The yield is estimated at 4,500 bales, 87 and 67 per cent, respectively below last year and the average.

Bijapur.—Area 349,000 acres; 36 per cent, below last year's area, but 22 per cent, over the average. The decrease is general but mainly in the north and the east, and is due to deficient rain at sowing time. The crop suffered for want of rain particularly in the north and south and disease has been reported from four talukas. The crop is estimated to produce 10,800 bales or only 14 per cent, of last year's outturn and 13 per cent, under the average.

Dharwar.—Area 480,000 acres; 15 per cent, below last year's area, but 4 per cent over the average. The decrease is general and is due to insufficiency of rain. The crop suffered from want of moisture and from disease in five talukas. In the north-east and the south-west. The estimated yield is 84 per cent, respectively comes to 27,000 bales, 35 and 5 per cent, respectively below last year and the average.

KARNATAK STATES.

Kolhapur.—Area 26,000 acres; 12 per cent, below last year, but 24 per cent, above the average. The crop is in fair conditions and is estimated to yield about 2,300 bales.

Other States.—Area 214,000 acres; 3 per cent, below last year, but 34 per cent, over the average. The crop is diseased in Miraj, elsewhere in fair condition; it is estimated to yield 16,000 bales, about 4 per cent. short of last year.

SIND.

Hyderabad.—Area 91,000 acres; about equal to last year's area and 32 per cent, over the average. The crop is reported to have done fairly well and is estimated to yield 37,800 bales, about 3 per cent, over last year and 71 per cent, over the average.

Thar and Parkar.—Area 120,000 acres; 14 per cent, over last year's area and more than three times the average. Expansion of cultivation on the Heralwah and the impetus given by last year's high prices induced larger sowings. The crop is reported to be in fair condition and is estimated to yield 58,000 bales, about 25 per cent, below last year's production, but 142 per cent. over the average.

Of the other districts Sukkur has 4,200 acres; Larkana, Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier have together 3,200 acres under the crop. The crop is generally fair and is estimated to yield 2,004 bales.

Khairpur has 2,900 acres with a fair crop yielding 1,400 bales.

BENGAL OIL SEEDS.

The preliminary forecast of the oil seed crops of of Bengal of 1904-1905, states :—

This forecast furnishes preliminary estimates of area and outturn of the different kinds of oil-seeds, both "bhadoi" and "rabi" grown in these Provinces. The chief oil-seed crops of the Province are white and brown mustard or "colza," rape (rai) or small mustard, sesamum (til), linseed, castor, niger oil-seed (sirguja) and eruca sativa (taramira). The large and small mustards which are not yet distinguished in the returns occupy about 53 percent, of the total area under oil-seeds. Linseed occupies about 23 per cent. The remaining 24 per cent. is occupied by other oil-seed crops. The chief mustard growing districts are in the Rajshahi Division, also in Mymensingh, Dacca, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas. The lands annually inundated by the great rivers of the Province are best suited for this crop. Linseed, which does better in the harder old alluvium, flourishes best in Darbhanga, Saran, Champaran and Gaya. "Til" like mustard grows best on new alluvium, and it is also grown successfully in the gritty and rocky soils of this Province. So while this crop is largely grown in Jessore, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera and Noakhali, it is also grown in Midnapore, Gaya, Angul, Hazaribagh and Palamau.

Character of the season.—The season has been on the whole favourable to the oil-seed crops. The rainfall at the end of October was highly beneficial to the rabi oil-seeds at the sowing and the early growing seasons. Drought affected the crops chiefly in Palamau, Ranchi, Jessore and Angul. Effective rainfall in October at sowing time affected the crop prejudicially chiefly in Nadia, Noakhali and Jalpaiguri. Injury done by insect pest is reported only from Buxar and Sadar subdivisions of Shahbad. Late floods in Eastern Bengal and Murshidabad did rather good than harm to the oil-seed crops that were sown afterwards. The drought that prevailed in December has been more than compensated for by the showers which were general in January all over the Province

Area sown.—Since the publication of the final forecast of the oil-seed crops of 1903-1904, the District Officers of Burdwan, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, and Mymensingh have submitted revised figures for normal areas. The total normal area for the whole Province is now estimated at 3,954,00 acres against 3,878,900 acres estimated last year. The area actually sown this year is 3,085,200 acres against 3,829,500 acres which was subsequently revised to 3,827,300 acres. The decrease is due in some districts to rains holding off till the end of October. Of the normal and actual areas, 1,209,786 acres and 717,907 acres only are based on ascertained facts.

Character of the crop.—As in the last year Patna, Dacca and Purnea have again reported a 100 per cent. crop. The other districts which have reported 100 per cent, crop are Birbhum, Mymensingh Champaran and Bhagalpur. Twelve districts, viz., 24 Parganas, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera Chittagong, Patna, Gaya, Saran Muzaffarpur, Malda and Cuttack have reported 90 to 99 per cent. crops. Owelve other districts, viz., Hooghly, Murshidabad, Khulna, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Balasore, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum, have reported 80 to 89 per cent. crops. Angul, Ranchi and Palamau have reported the worst crops estimated variously at 50 to 58 per cent, of a normal crop. According to the district estimates the general outturn for the Province comes to 87 per cent, of a normal crop against 84 per cent, estimated last year by District Officers. Considering the favourable character of the rainfall in January I am inclined at present to raise the general estimate to 90 per cent.

THE BELLARY PRESS CO. LTD.

THE twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office on Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. P. M. Nanavati presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending the 31st December last was adopted.

During the year 3,027 bales were pressed by the press factory and the result of the net earning amounts to Rs. 10,156-12-2 adding to which the sum of Rs. 575-15-7 brought over from last year's account the total available balance for disposal is Rs. 10,733-11-9 which the directors beg to apportion as under :—To payment of dividend on 167 shares at Rs. 15 per share Rs. 2,505, to depreciation of machinery Rs. 4,000, to depreciation of building Rs. 1,500, to working fund Rs. 2,500, to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 228, total Rs 10,733.

The directors have much pleasure to inform that in view of the increasing demand on the Company's gin factory by customers, they are extending the same by eight double roller gins 1 boiler 30 by 7 feet and three godowns which are in course of erection and are likely to be worked during the ensuing season. Owing to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Secretaries and Treasurers of the leased Volkart's United Press Co., Ld., having withdrawn from the combination, the Western pressing combination will be at an end on 31st March 1905.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, contrary to the recommendation of the directors in the report was declared, the excess amount for the increased dividend being asked to be defrayed from the depreciation of machinery fund. Mr. M. C. Mehta was re-elected a director and Mr. Muneksha Pestonji was re-appointed an auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 100. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

GERMAN GUNS FOR TURKEY.

A TALE OF DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE.

Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Sunday (Feb. 5th), called on M. Constans, the French Ambassador, and reopened the question of the Syrian Railways, which, he said, would be settled in such a manner as to satisfy the French claims. He offered in addition, to purchase 11,500,000 francs' worth of military equipment in France. M. Constans, however while maintaining his demands regarding the railways, asked that the some of 30,000,000 francs—i.e. the value of a third part of Turkey's new armament—should be expended in French gun factories. The same evening the Ambassador handed a note to the Porte specifying these proposals, which he described as final.

Noo Bayi g received a reply the Ambassador on Monday evening informed the Porte in writing that he refused to continue the negotiations, at the same time maintaining his rights, and he added that the French market was closed to any fresh issue of a Turkish loan. As a result of this situation the Ottoman Bank notified the Minister of Finance that as it had not received the Paris market quotation, it withdrew its proposals for the projected loan. The Bank also refused to comply with any request for an advance on the part of the Government.

Thus the German are at present alone in possession of the field thanks to the extraordinary pressure exercised by the German Embassy, which has not ceased its efforts to assure the placing of the order for the guns with German factories. An Irade has already been promulgated ordering the purchase of all the guns at the Krupp factory, although the number has been considerably reduced, as only 60 batteries, instead of 142 batteries, are now to be received.

The Ministers met on Wednesday (says Reuter) in an extraordinary Council at Yildiz Kiosk to deliberate on the financial situation. The Deutsche Bank has informed the Government that it is ready to assist the Treasury.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	10	4	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri ...	11	16	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	27	31	53
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Manalaxmi ...	7	4	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	41	38	80
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	11	11	19
G Mahim and Worli ...	6	6	12
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	12	23
Total ...	113	122	252
Same date last year ...	119	112	187

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
46	14

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	23	18	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	34	33	45
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi ...	15	15	29
E Mazagon Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	43	34	71
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	18	15	25
G Mahim and Worli ...	10	4	16
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	13	23
Total ...	145	122	284
Total plague deaths to date ...	281,761	234,102	
Same date last year	104	98	186

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
43	25

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A NEW WEAPON FOR THE ARMY.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE NEW BARREL.

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

The new short, or thirty-inch, rifle now being manufactured as rapidly as possible for issue, first to the British Army in India, and afterwards to the troops in the Colonies and at home, is in regard to its mechanism and finish, an admirable production of the military gunsmith. It is urged by critics that the construction of the weapon, especially in regard to the shortened form of its barrel, is not only faulty, but based upon principles so wrong, or mistaken, that it can never become a sound and trustworthy arm. Information, as we have already said was published in December last as a Parliamentary Paper, giving details of certain tests made at Hythe with the new rifle when thrown into comparison with the service weapon that it is now replacing in the British Army, and the military rifles of France, Germany, and Italy; and this report, which recorded the performances of the thirty-inch barrel in a most satisfactory light, has been received in certain quarters with derision. This is unfortunate, especially as these unhappy and dangerous conclusions have not, so far as can be ascertained, been founded on any acknowledged series of actual tests that have given results other or different from those obtained by the experimental staff at the School of Musketry. In this short paper it is not the object of the writer to take sides in the discussion that has arisen, or to join issue with any of the disputants, but a profitable purpose may be served by a brief description of the new rifle, and the circumstances under which it was evolved.

A military weapon is always and inevitably a compromise. The Small Arms Committee who were charged with the production of a new army rifle if it had been left to themselves to decide, might not have determined upon a thirty-inch barrel. It was not, however, given to them, except within very slight limits, to say what the length should be. In the South African war the carbine of the mounted corps was so completely outranged that the cavalrymen applied to be allowed to discard that weapon and take up the infantryman's Lee-Enfield rifle, which has a barrel thirty-five inches long, and a range of two thousand eight hundred yards. Eventually, the inefficient carbine was condemned and all ranks—mounted and dismounted alike—were given the same weapon.

The Lee-Enfield behaved very well throughout the campaign, but certain defects in its construction were, nevertheless, brought into prominence. In circumstances which recurred with more frequency than was either safe or convenient, it was not unusual for the bolt to get dropped and lost, thus rendering the entire rifle worthless. The sights were regarded as somewhat inferior to those employed on the Mauser rifles used by the Boers. Then, too, for mounted men a lighter, handier, weapon was considered necessary, and if for cavalrymen a light rifle that showed no loss of range as compared with the Lee-Enfield could be produced, it was obvious that lightness and handiness were qualities of equal advantage to the mounted soldier. Hence the order that one rifle, or one pattern thereof, should be universal throughout the Army, and eventually the Lords of the Admiralty joined the War Office in its quest of a new arm. A rifle was required having something of the handiness of the discarded carbine and all the advantages of the Lee-Enfield, but with better sighting, and one or two other improvements. This the authorities assert has been provided.

Concerning the excellence of the new sights there is no question. Again the present bolt-action is retained; it has been made safe, and the cocking-piece improved. It is in the barrel that the new rifle differs mostly from its predecessor. When it was shortened its range decreased correspondingly with the loss of velocity, and this has been recovered, with a deal of ingenuity, by the introduction of a new principle in rifling. The rifling of the barrel of the Lee-Enfield is what is known as "uniform," which is to say that the boring and cutting is of equal depth and pitch from end to end. In the new rifle the calibre—303 inches—is the same as that of the Lee-Enfield. The number of grooves is also alike viz., five but the depth varies to which they have been cut. At the breech it is .005 inch, but from about fourteen inches of the muzzle up to that point the grooves are gradually deepened, until finally they attain a depth of .0065 inch. For this plan of rifling a thirty-inch barrel it is claimed on behalf of the War Department that with ammunition similar to that used with the Lee-Enfield rifle not only an equal but a greater velocity, and more extensive range, is obtained. The deepening of the grooves as the bullet approaches its point of exit does away with the great amount of recoil the "deeper" rifling lower down would set up were no means devised for relieving it. The contention of the authorities is that the new rifle is not only a more convenient, handier, and lighter weapon than the Lee-Enfield, but, regardless of whatever standard by which it may be judged a better shooting weapon. Its chief particulars are as follows :—

	Short Magazine L. E.	Lee-Enfield, Mark I.
Length of barrel.....	253-10 in.	303-10 in.
Calibre	300 in.	303 in.
Rifling	Enfield.	Enfield.
Grooves, number ...	Five.	Five.
Width of lands	.0936. in.	.0936. in.
Twist, left-handed...	1 turn in 10 in.	1 turn in 10 in.
Radius of sights—i.e., distance between barleycorn and backsight V.	195-32 in.	255-32 in.
Length of rifle.....	3 ft. 8 9 10 in.	4 ft. 1 9-10 in.
Length of rifle with sword bayonet ...	4 ft. 8 11-10 in.	5 ft. 1 9-10 in.
Weight of rifle with magazine empty ..	8 lb. 2 1-2 oz.	9 lb. 4 oz.

The appearance of the rifle, as may be seen from the accompanying drawings is not altogether elegant. The barrel is entirely cased in wood, which will enable the soldier to grasp it with comfort even after a very large number of shots have been fired. The foresight, which is protected by a strong pair of lugs, is dovetailed into its block at right angles to the axis of the barrel, so that it is capable of lateral adjustment. The backsight is hinged at the front and provided with a fine adjustment for intermediate distances, and a wind-gauge, giving six inches for every division on the wind-gauge scale for every hundred yards. The rifle is loaded with a charger holding five cartridges.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA FEB 26.

Sunday.—Pressure has risen in Kashmir, but has fallen slightly to briskly in the plains of North-West India, where skies are moderately to thickly clouded. A few light scattered showers have fallen. Kurrachee and Sonemarg report 1-2 inch, Sibsagar, Minimarg, Hyderabad in Sind, Chaman, Raipur 1-4 inch. The weather continues slightly disturbed in Baluchistan, and unsettled conditions have extended in North-West India, in both of which regions light local precipitation may occur during the next 24 hours. Fine weather likely elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi, Ajmere, Saugor and Hoshangabad, and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. The barometer is considerably above the average at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Deesa, Bhuj, Dwarka, Jamnagar and Sholapur, and in derate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 10° to 17° in defect of normal in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana while the minimum is 5° to 9° in excess at Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Coimbatore and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Sholapur and the lo est 42° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and the Punjab and at Ajmere, Agra, Raipur, Akola, Sholapur and Negapatam

Rain.—Few drops are reported from Karachi Sholapur, Cochin and Hyderabad (Deccan).

Weather.—Conditions are favourable for thunderstorms in the South.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd February 1905.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·809
Temperature of the air	74·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	55·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·529
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ...	0·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	64·9
General Directions of Wind.* ...NE, ENE, W. NNW, NNE.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* miles	170

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

MANIFESTO BY EARL SPENCER.

A POLICY OF REVERSAL.

LORD SPENCER, in a long letter to Mr. Corrie Grant, M.P., outlines the policy which the Opposition hope to put into execution should they be returned to power at the next General Election.

Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, Lord Spencer says, involve a return to the principles of Protection in force before 1845. Mr. Balfour's attitude is subtle rather than clear, but his theories lead towards the same results. Then, too, Mr. Balfour advocates retaliation.

RETALIATION AND PROTECTION.

Retaliation has been tried in this country and failed. It has been tried abroad, with results which have brought about enormous losses to the trade of the country retaliating, losses which were not repaid by advantages sometimes gained after the tariff war concluded, from none of which advantages were we excluded, owing to the existence of our most-favoured-nation treaties. And further, Mr. Balfour said at Sheffield :—Will the remedy you propose be complete? To that I answer, it will not be complete even if it can be tried in its integrity, and it cannot be tried in its integrity because I believe the country will not tolerate a tax upon food. This argument destroys his case for Retaliation, and shows the speaker distrustful of his own remedy.

"FISCAL RETROGRESSION."

With two such conspicuous politicians (Lord Spencer proceeds) bent on a fiscal retrogression, a continuance of the present Government, unsupported on the issue by the public, is a scandal. And the danger of the situation is increased by one special proposal, which, in a sense, they both make. Nothing has raised greater discussion than the suggestion of a conference between Ministers of the Mother Country and the colonies. We all agree that such conferences at proper times and on proper questions are admirable, as bringing into contact representative men, and enlightening them on the opinions on general subjects which prevail at home or in our colonies across the seas. But when men talk of a conference on the fiscal question, a vast subject of unusual importance is raised. Can a conference have power to settle this subject? The reply which I give to this is clear. No colonial conference can settle the fiscal question until the country has pronounced its opinion upon it.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

To ask whether we are in favour of a conference, at the same time that we are asked if we approve of so-called fiscal reform, is to confuse the issue. The latter question must be answered by the constituencies before the former question can properly be put to them. Is this country in favour of Protection or of Free Trade? Will it agree to have duties imposed upon foreign goods imported for food, which will increase the cost of food, and will limit the area of the supply of food, a point of essential value to us in case of war, or failure of crops, in any particular country from which our food is to be drawn? Will this country agree to protective duties for the benefit of home producers and manufacturers? When once these questions are answered, then the Government of the day and Parliament can at once decide whether to call a conference or not. Parliament first lays down principles of legislation; after conferences may discuss methods.

EDUCATION POLICY TO BE REVERSED.

Regarding the education question, the Liberal policy is defined in the following words of Mr. Morley :—"The new Government would at its best to place the schools that were paid for out of public money under public control, and to set limits to that vested interest of business which the present Government had called into being." There is also "the necessity of removing all traces of sectarian tests from the qualification of teachers."

BASIS OF TAXATION.

The Government's legislation on taxation and in regard to local rates is described as entirely wrong; it favoured one class at the cost of the whole country. The proper mode of treating this subject will be to introduce as soon as possible, a broad and comprehensive measure to deal with the whole basis and incidence of taxation and rating, which both in town and country now are antiquated and need drastic reform. The one object to be arrived at is not piecemeal and partial treatment, but such legislation as will secure fair and equitable results to all classes of the community in the financial burdens which, as citizens, they must bear. The owners, occupiers and tillers of the soil, the traders and artisans of the towns, and the leisured residents in either town or country, have their several claims and obligations.

SOUTH AFRICA AND CHINESE LABOUR.

Earl Spencer, in defining the foreign policy of the Radical party, makes no mention of the alliance with Japan, but the treaties of arbitration with foreign Governments receive his approval. Regarding South Africa, it is stated that to repair the grave traces of devastation left by the war, we must earnestly work towards giving the new Colonies the fullest measure of representative and responsible government, and towards fulfilling all the financial engagements which were made with the colonists at the close of the war. We shall thus ultimately obtain the surest and soundest means of settling many questions of policy which have been the subject of bitter contention and have stirred so deeply the moral sense of England and her Colonies. Until this end is fully achieved the Home Government must promote the real interest of all the South African Colonies, without continuing beyond the obligations of existing contracts any system of indentured labour.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

At home, also, local government needs development and the powers of local bodies are susceptible of judicious extension. Nor can we, in this connection ever forget Ireland. Liberals will always be ready, at the proper moment, to extend the application of the principle of self-government in that country, whose sufferings from misgovernment have so often been a danger to the State

TAFF VALE AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

We shall do well to recollect that the stability of social and trade conditions in England has been affected by the famous judgment in the Taff Vale case, and by other recent decisions in the courts of law. The true interests of the community demand that the trade unions should have at least the powers and position which everyone believed them to hold before these judgments were given. I also desire that other recent Acts relating to compensation should be extended, with a view to the inclusion of larger bodies of employed.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Lastly, I remind you that these and other reforms depend for their efficiency on the nation being governed with due regard to economy. Liberals, as any rate, know that it is possible to have the national forces and the machinery of government well organised and in perfect order without the extravagance and waste which have marked the finances of the present Government.

THE FIRST WOMAN TYPEWRITER.

It wasn't so long ago, and she is working yet, and doing effective work, too. But to think of the number of women who have fallen in behind Mrs. M. A. Saunders, and who are to-day at work in the business and professional world as typists and stenographers—why the thought is fairly staggering. Hundreds of thousands of them in this country alone, with a weekly earning capacity of millions of dollars.

Thirty years ago there was but one, and she, Mrs. Saunders, a widow who found it necessary to earn her living, and who consequently answered the accompanying advertisements.

"A bright, educated woman wanted to take a remunerative and pleasant position. Musician preferred.

The machine which she saw upon visiting the office on Broadway was such a wonder and did such marvelous things that she at once grew enthusiastic and began practising upon it six hours a day. It was the first model typewriter of the Remington and the carriage was pulled back by pressure of the foot on a treadle, but it did write and did good, legible work, too.

From that time to the present day, Mrs. Saunders has been busy operating the typewriter. She is associated with the Secretary of one of the large insurance companies, and is also Secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, and conducts all her correspondence on the typewriter.

Mrs. Saunders says that although she is familiar with all the modern makes of typewriters, she still prefers the improved model of machine she first used. In celebration of her thirtieth anniversary as a typewriter operator she was presented with a gold watch, which bears the inscription: "1875-1905. To the pioneer typewriter operator. From the pioneer manufacturer."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

POSE AND MANNERS.

IF you dislike a person there is nothing give greater satisfaction, in the absence of any particular charge you can bring against him than to declare that he poses Probably you will use the French "poseur," a word which adds a delightful additional vapourishness to the general cloud of disaprobation with which you wish to surround your victim. There is an insinuation of insincerity, a hint of pretentiousness without substance which may get very near to an accusation of hypocrisy. It is an assertion that a man consciously wishes to be taken for being something better than he really is. On the whole, there is a suggestion of untrustworthiness in the person's character. But there is another view of the matter which places the poseur in a different light. We see the pose, not as a conscious assumption of an attitude, as to which we may make all kinds of invidious inferences, but as part of the natural action of daily life. It is the result of the influence of our fellow-men upon us. There is no intention on our part to deceive them. They rather deceive us by making fancied discoveries of our character which we had not made for ourselves. Our own self-analysis is often very uncertain. It leaves us in a very hazy state as to what our principal or most admirable characteristics may be; those which we should like to feel we possess and by which we should like to be known to our little world. Then something happens which seems to dissipate our uncertainty. We are informed through A that B whom we met the other day considers us a fine genial fellow. It flashes upon us like a searchlight that, indeed, we are; and thenceforth we have laid the foundation of a pose. . . Once can hardly conceive a man who has not formed some ideal, some type which appeals to his imagination or his instincts. . . . When a man has displayed some characteristic which catches on with the public you may always expect the pose to follow. He is like the public speaker who is stimulated to go further than he would from his own impulse by the feeling of what his audience is waiting for from him. The mysteriousness of Beaconsfield, the high-mindedness of Gladstone, the diatribes of Carlyle or Ruskin, the styles of authors in general, the love of the saint or philanthropist may in the beginning be of their essence, but they tend more and more to assume the character of the pose under the incubation of public opinion. We are all playing to a larger or a smaller gallery and showing his muscles. . . . There is, of course, a great difference the effect the pose produces on us according as it is cleverly or unskilfully assumed. Though all good manners are a pose they do not offend us, much as we effect to dislike a pose of any kind, but, on the contrary, are pleasing. Yet the same actions, or modes of speech are distasteful and offensive, and induce ridicule, or scorn, or contempt when they are gone through by the illbred man. The distinction is between good acting and bad acting: between an action which has become a habit and is second nature and one which is hastily assumed without previous and special preparation. A man must not assume the equestrian arts of Don Quixote on Sancho Panza's ass; though he admires and tries more or less artificial and of the nature of pose than Don Quixote's own. The uncultivated man whose ideal is of what he calls "gentility" has simply not the ability to conceive the real elements of the successful pose nor the skill to enact it; hence he commits an æsthetic offence in the presentation of his pose which offends us more than would his unaffected self. . . . The want of the necessary tact and skill is probably the reason why the pose of good manners is in so many cases offensive. It is so, because, though good manners are themselves an affectation of man in an artificial civilised state, their unskilful presentation is an affectation on an affectation; and we cannot tolerate a caricature which has been designed in a serious spirit and without a satiric or ironic intention. This explains why we see the ridiculous or contemptible in imitations by the minor poets or minor artists or politicians, or the minors of any sort, even of the minor who puts the mannish airs. Their pose is not like the pose of those they are imitating—an unconscious effect of the influences which as we have seen, push us all on to exaggerate our natural character; but a deliberate copying and aping of mere externals. The pose is ridiculous if it is exhibited in a mistaken belief that the minor is one of the majors; or contemptible if it is a mere quack attempt to gull the foolish into crediting him with being something which he knows himself not to be. These are the more flagrant examples of the pose; but numerous though they may be they are as nothing compared with those subtler poses into which we all throw ourselves so naturally, and which afford infinite amusement to the interested observer of himself and his fellow-men.—"Saturday Review."

STRAY REFLECTIONS.

BY E. TEMPLE THURSTON.

MY conscience would not permit me to write in defence of any one of the psychical research societies that find existence with a mystery loving public, and yet I know that there are such things as ghosts. Once I met one, and not so very long ago, I read a pathetic little notice in a daily paper which confirmed my belief once more in their undeniable presence amongst us—a justice-loving people. It all transpired in a Petty Sessions Court. A man, middle-aged, toil-worn, and emaciated, but with a voice that spoke of many better things, was brought up before the magistrate for an endeavour to commit suicide. When asked what was his occupation, he replied: "A ghost." Just as, in one of Dandet's little Monday tales, the woman in the police court said she was a fairy. Naturally, the magistrate was ready with his quip—it is indispensable to his meting-out of justice. But he did not know what a ghost was. The constable offered an explanation. He wrote for a literary man what that literary man had not time to write for himself. When the matter was delivered in print and baptised with criticism, that was the moment for the ghost to vanish into thin air: the first streak of dawn, when all ghosts must quit existence and literary men come to light with another work to tempt the public pocket.

The name of the literary man did not transpire in this instance. If it had! Think of the number of signed photographs that would have angrily been wrenched from gilded frames on ladies' mantelpieces! Count the havoc that would have been made in birthday confession books in that little space which is to be filled in with the name of your favourite author! A great mercy, indeed, that the name did not transpire.

Nevertheless, it is apt to make one wonder. It is inclined to make one stop with hands apart when the author is called before the curtain, and think whether it is really advisable to bring them together again in the sound of rapturous applause. There is too great a glare from the footlights to enable one to see the frail, diaphanous outline of the ghost. One is too much concerned with the sleek head of well-brushed hair, and the immaculate white of the studded shirt front to dream of unrealities; yet far away in the back of the pit who knows that a middle-aged-toil-worn, emaciated figure may not be sitting with cast-down eyes and heart burning for one draught of this elixir of applause, the cup of which that smiling, bowing figure before the curtain is draining to the very dregs.

What a lot of ghosts there must be. The literary man, the musician, the artist, they all employ them in that great trade of nomenclature, where a name is a cloak to cover all sins of art, and mantle of Elijah to work the marvellous spell of the necromancer. I was told the other day that it is impossible to hide talent, intellect, genius, under a bushel—it must come to light. I don't believe it! When all around the cry is "What can you sell? and not." What can you do? when in all those houses—play-houses and publishing houses—the question asked is: "Where's your card?" what hope is there for talent or respect?

"Where is

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Plants, as well as animals, cause diseases among men. M. Dubreuilh, in the "Journal de Medicine," Bordeaux, reports cases of dermatitis due to primroses. Retzdorff has also signalled the case of a lady who, in the second half of October every year, had an eruption of eczema on the face and hands, which only disappeared with springtime, and was traced to China primroses (Primula Obconica), which she received as a present on her fete day (October 15), and tended with her own hands until they were plated out in spring, when the malady left her. Another lady suffered from an eruption on the face and forearms from the China primrose. A third had a similar complaint from wearing a bouquet of flower on her bosom. Primrose flowers are sometimes chewed and swallowed, but the habit may produce an eruption of the mouth.

It appears from an article by Herr Hoffmann-assistant of Professor Lesser, Berlin, in the "Munchener Medicinische Wochenschrift," that the chrysanthemum has a like property. A lady spent six hours in cutting these flowers, and next day had fever, with an eruption on the face and arms. A cafe waiter bruised a leaf of thuya occidentalis between his fingers, and soon afterwards an eruption difficult to cure broke out. No doubt, these are special cases, peculiar to individuals, but the facts should be known. Such an eruption should be washed with alcohol, which dissolves the irritating matter than with water and soap."

Dr. Variot in a paper to the Academie de Medicine, Paris reports that the infantile mortality in the industrial city of Creusot, France is now under 9 per cent, which is only a fraction of that in Norway and Sweden. For all France the figure is 10 per cent., but in certain cities of the north it is as high as 25 per cent. The low rate of Creusot a large town, is ascribed to the amelioration of the working classes, due to M. Schneider, Thank to good wages, there are only 18 married women employed in the works. The rest are able to nurse and look after their children at home.

MM. Moissan and Chavanne have made experiments with the calcium prepared in notable quantities at the Bitterfeld works. The electrical conductivity of silver being taken at 100, that of calcium is only 15. 0 at a temperature of 20 degrees centigrade. Its fusing point is 810 degrees C. Its density is 1·548. Calcium makes a crystalline amalgam with mercury, stable in dry air at ordinary temperature, absorbing neither oxygen nor nitrogen. It slowly decomposes water, and is an energetic reducer, acting in a regular manner. It will be useful in organic chemistry for reductions in a liquid neutral or feebly alkaline.

The petrol motor is now available for boats and barges, but for the latter it is rather fast and inconvenient, so the General Navigation Company of Lake Leman have coupled it with a dynamo which feeds an electric motor controlling the propeller. This combination adapts the petrol motor to slow-moving craft.

M. Helbronner has devoted himself of late years to the geodetic tringuation of the Alps or other high mountains, and has published a series of pamphlets on the subject in Paris. Photography does not take the place of surveying for exact measurements, but by means of the stereoscope it brings out the reliefs of mountains. M. Helbronner employs a Belleni "jumelle" camera with a Zeiss tele-objective in taking the views. With it he has obtained pictures of the top of Mont Blanc at a distance of 100 kilometers. The double view combined in a stereoscope shows the rocks in relief.

Mr. T. H. Macbride, in "Science," describes the Alamogordo or Tularosa desert, east of the Orange Mountains, New Mexico. It is a sandy plain of Jura-Trias and early creataceous strata of America, including the "red beds" of marl, clay, salts, and gypsum. It is traversed by lava beds, now in ruins, and eroded valleys. It is dotted with sand dunes and marshy "sinks." The flora is like that of other south-western desert in the United States, but modified somewhat by local conditions. A white wall of gypsum sand is moving eastward at one part and over whelming all vegetation, which cannot, like the yucca radiosa, the mesquite, and sumac, struggle against its advance. The green tufts of the yucca can be seen rising over white drifts 20 feet high.

"Mental contagion" is the name given to unconscious imitation of others, as when a person yawns after another yawns. An interesting book on the subject has been written by Drs. Vigouroux and Juquelier, and published in the Bibliotheque International de Psychologie, Paris.

Berthelot has analysed residues in funerary urns from Egypt in the Louvre, Paris. The vases belong to the 18th dynasty, and are therefore 3 500 years old. They contained a greasy matter oxydised to the loss of its glycerine. This greasy matter proves to be oil of ricin.

Dr. Frohlich, of Berlin, proposes to employ carbide of calcium for the resistances used in electric heat- and electric furnaces.

M. Bouquand, 88, Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris, has invented a variety of apparatus for heating houses, single rooms, and carriages by hot water. The principle of action is ingenious, the stove or lamp heating the water-producing pulses in the circulation pipes.

M. Dienert, in a note to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, states that powdered magnesium destroys the microbe of typhoid fever, bacillus coli, and the bacillus of Eberth.

Has the moon solidified from the centre to the circumference, or the reverse? Lunar photographs have led M. Loewy, director of the Observatory of Paris, and M. Puiseux to think that solidification has taken place from the circumference to the centre the original solid crust, according to their views, has been broken up and displaced by still molten nucleus. Lord Kelvin and others hold by the contrary hypothesis, at least as regards the earth.

It is saying in weather lore that the full moon is accompanied by fine weather, and Mr. A. B. MacDowall, F. R. M. S., finds, by curves drawn from meteorological observations at Ben Nevis and Greenwich, that in summer there are few days of low barometer just after full and new moon, but many such days, just after the quarters. Observations made at Berlin, China, Constantinople, Jersey, Cayenne, and Kansas appear to bear this out.

M. Janssan has collected gases from the crater of Vesuvius, which are to be analysed by the spectroscope.

It is obvious that to the ordinary observer the condition of apparent death may on rare occasions be mistaken for reality says. The Lancet. It is even possible that the skilled practitioner may have difficulty in establishing the moment at which life has departed in cases where the transition has been extremely gradual. It is beyond the bounds of reasonable probability, however, that a medical man would fail to determine by careful, complete and repeated observation whether a body were alive or dead...We know of no thoroughly authenticated case in which a body after it has been pronounced dead by competent and honest examiners has 'returned to life.' Thus there is ample consolation for those who fear being buried alive and for those who possess the same feeling as regards friends and relatives...The real danger, then, lies not in the difficulty of establishing the fact of death, but in the state of the law in this country and many parts of France which allows death certification, registration and burial without demanding the verification of death by a qualified medical man. So long as the certifier is allowed to use the equivocal phrase 'as I am informed' embodied in the official death certificates, so long will there remain the possibility of the simulacrum being mistaken for the reality. In the interests of humanity, and common honesty it is high time that the legislature should exact indisputable direct medical testimony that the person certified as dead no longer lives."

"An Importer of China Tea" writes, with regard to a statement made by Mr. Herbert Compton in a letter published on February 6, that "The only country which could and does dump tea under existing economic conditions is China, which is menacing the London market now with a held-up stock of 16,000,000 lb. of tea too bad to sell," a letter from which we make the following extract:—"This is an untrue statement and a cowardly statement. China's stock is not 'held up' any more than is the Indian stock of 80,000,000 which might quite as truthfully be described as 'too bad to sell.' The deliveries of China teas are about 1,500,000 a month, and by the time the new crop arrives the stock of tea 'too bad to sell' will be about 7,000,000 very little more than the amount usually in stock at that period. It is a pity that the absurd statements of our Indian rivals (if the word can be used of men who glory in 92 per cent. of the business, leaving us about seven per cent.) cannot approximate a little more to the facts of the case. Our China stocks are good sound teas, and are being sold and delivered in much the same proportion as in the past few years, . . ."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Argyll, 2781 tons, Captain A Harrison, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 14th February with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Urlana 3383 tons, Captain J E T Butche, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon and Japan ports, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Vita 500 tons Captain F Chappel, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon and Japan ports, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab 2041 tons, Captain J M Thomson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, 2562 tons, Captain H McClelland sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Nusserwanjee Byramjee and 8 deck passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2979 tons, Captain D Morrison, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Liverpool, 23th January, with a general cargo and Mrs Staunton, Misses L and H Staunton, and Mr Lucas as passangers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major Brett, Mr Pallisor, Mr Lyon, Mr Allen, Mr Osman, Mr Penock, Dr and Mrs Lobo and 2 children and 78 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla, 3831 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday, from hanghai, 7th February via Intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Brebner, Mr. Sorabji, Mrs. Mody, Mr. A. M. Fred, Mr, R. Cassim and 7 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Schonfels.....3750 Denker.....K'chi .....1-3 Glade & Co
C&R Clan Macalister ..... 3-81 Sommerfelt .....F M & Co
D&E City of Vienna..2979 D Morrison...L'Pool via Masselles 3-3 K Nixon
F Trentham Hall...2662..Laidlag ...Kurrachi...2-3 K N & Co
F C Macdonald..3112...Haywood...L'pool &c...25-2 F M & Co
K Clan Mackenzie. Wittman ..1926...Japan.....3-3 E Taghoy
P Clydesdale .....2295 Lundberg....Antwerp 4-3...M M& Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Pari.....643 .....Ahmed...Manglore .....27-2 Shpd & Co
Kavere .....652 .....Fakeera...Bengal .....3-3 Sheph & Co
Nandari.....1653.....Hill.....Red Sea Ports.....7-3 B & P S N

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	25-2	W & A G & Co
2	Welsh Prince	3218	Eaull	Dunkerk	3-3	W & A G & Co
3	Ormidale	2305	Hamilton	Japan	4-3	T M and Co
4	Glineleg		Hart	Kobe	3-3	T Morrison & Co
5	Shadwell	2592	Tointon	Hull	1-3	M M & Co
7	Imperatrix	2-33	Ghezzo	Trieste	4-3	A L S N Co
8	Trieste	3203		Mistorigo	China	22-2	A L S N Co
9	Filippo Artelli	3752		Trieste		4 3	T M & Co
10&11	Othello	3527	Bradley	Karachi		25-2	F Muir & Co
15	Birdoswald	2603	Craig	London	27-2	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	City of Vienna s...	Morrison	Liverpool Jan 28
25	Dumra s	Williams	Busreh Feb 13
26	Argyll s	Harrison	Calcutta
	Hilda s	Salveson	Bangkok, Feb 7
	Simla s	Summers.....	Shanghai, Feb 7
	Okhla s	Babb	Rangoon, Feb 2

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Othello s	Bradley.....	Hull via Karachi
	Clan Macdonald s,	Haywood.....	Liverpool & Co
	Obra s	Johnston	Calcutta & Co
	Massilia s.....	Thomson.....	Liverpool
	Persia s	Haughton ...	London
	Vita s	Chappel	Rangoon and Japan
	Uriana s	Butler	Rangoon and Japan
	Wardha s	McClelland...	Calcutta &c
26	Nawab s	Thomson	Calcutta &c

The steamer Tonawanda for Philadelphia began to load on Saturday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
13	Baron Fairlie	Calcutta
19	Fortunatus	Melbourne
21	Sirsa	Bombay
21	Bangala.....	Rangoon
22	Bhundara.....	Calcutta
23	Nizam	Calcutta
24	Tara	Straits

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Goorkha arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The P and O S N Co's s s Egypt arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 24th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 24th inst. via Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Ctina, from Japan, left Colombo on the morning of the 25th instant and may be expected here on the 28th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co s s Sydney left Aden for Bombay on Saturday 25th instant at 11 a m and she is expected here on Thursday 2nd of March at 8 a m

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's s s K Rubattino, from Hong Kong, left Singapore for Suez and Bombay on the 25th inst.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's s s K Rubattino, from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 25.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—25 1-2 cwt fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 67 bales hides and skins H M Abba; 5 bales carpets Latham and Co; 40 cwt gum H Virdhur.

FOR HULL.

Shadwell s—4125 cwt Cottonseed A Khimjee; 1513 cwt cottonseed Halli Bros; 1001 cwt methyseed Banner and Krause.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clydesdale s—1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 825 bales cotton and 2000 cwt gengellyseed Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt myrabollams S Cooverji; 7000 cwt rapeseed N Khairaz and Co

FOR BREMEN.

Schvenfels s—190 bales cotton and; 1400 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Schaenfels s—60 cwt old rubber M Somjee; 874 cwt oil cake Glade and Co; 958 cwt myrabollams Wegiee Becher; 200 bales cotton Glade and Co; 4142 cwt crushed l cotes Mooljee Jamal; 9 cwt drugs and &c., Banner and Krause

Welsh Prince s—259 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons

FOR DUNKIRK.

Welsh Prince s—800 cwt blood manure Croft Mody and Co

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Imperatrix s—5 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—1 bale carpets Latham and Co

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—250 bales cotton Halli Bros
Felippo Artelle s—300 bales cotton Halli Bros; 1 bale cotton The Bombay and Co

FOR FIUME.

Felippo Artelle s—100 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Felippo Artelle s—150 cwt mother of pearl shell M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR ODESSA.

Fellipo Artelli s—200 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR KOBE.

Clan Mackenzie s—119 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co; 150 bales cotton Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton Edwar Latham and Co; 450 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton N Futihaly and Co
Glenely s—100 bales cotton Halli Bros; 200 bales cotton Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton Seth and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Glenelg s—100 bales cotton Tata and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, February 27, 1905.

1 The Squadron will parade at the Riding School on Wednesday the 1st of March at 7 a m punctually.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, with Arms.
2 It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the morning of Thursday the 9th March and will conclude with the annual inspection by the General Officer Commanding on the morning of Monday the 20th March.
3 Arrangements are being made to hold Point to Point Races at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Tuesday the 21st of March.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 27, 1905.

1 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders.
Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.
2 Extract from the "Gazette of India" Military Department dated 27th January 1905 is published for information:—
No 74—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force:—
Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain Hon Major Frederick William English.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery, and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chamber, London, E. C., Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay

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Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for annoying irritations, and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

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Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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Kurrachee	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nafrobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper), Rs. 12,50,000

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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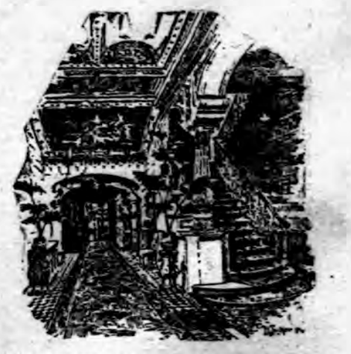
For Typewriters.

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.



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One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

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THE PRIMA DRESS WATCH.

OPEN FACE

14 carat gold case, silver dial, Rs. 130.

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Garat gold case, Gilt dial, Rs. 150.

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14 carat gold case, silver dial, Rs. 200.

THE THINNEST LEVER WATCH YET PRODUCED.

3/16 INCH IN THICKNESS.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

Opposite G. P. O. 11, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

NO FOOD for BABIES

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ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

With Milk, upon which it acts as a digestive.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.

Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON,

cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London.*

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

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All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

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158, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

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KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION **WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS**

GENUINE

Awarded certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers.* Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. The 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

Perspiration and Dust,

so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Toilet Soap,

A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

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Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

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For Ladies.

A Proven Remedy for all Irregularities

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HALL MARKED ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

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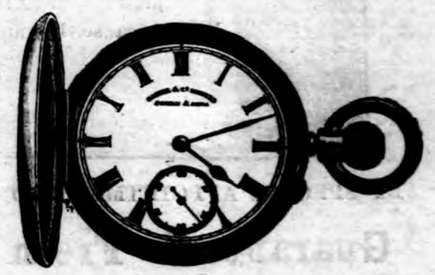
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

Crystal Face, Sterling Silver, Rs. 95. 18 carat Gold, „ 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES



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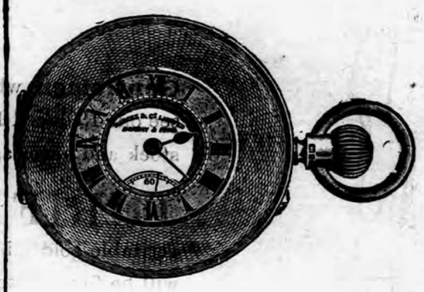
ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.



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Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Half Hunting Case, Sterling Silver, Rs. 110. 18 carat Gold, „ 380.

Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

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PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

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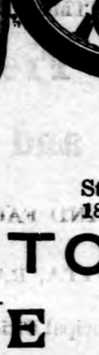
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES



LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

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and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104, Bhoosari Mohall, BOMBAY.

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritious Properties.

EPPS'S COCOA

The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable Food for Children. Giving them Strength and Vigour They like it, and thrive on it.

EST. 1760 JOHN GOSNELL & Co., Ltd., EST. 1760

SOLD EVERYWHERE

GOSNELL'S LATEST!!!

SOLD EVERYWHERE

LONDON (By Appointment to H.M. the Queen) & PARIS.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF [illegible]

When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A [illegible]

H. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

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MAKERS OF

HARNESS, SADDLERY,

Bridles, Head Collars, Bandoliers, Travelling Bags, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT A SPECIALITY.

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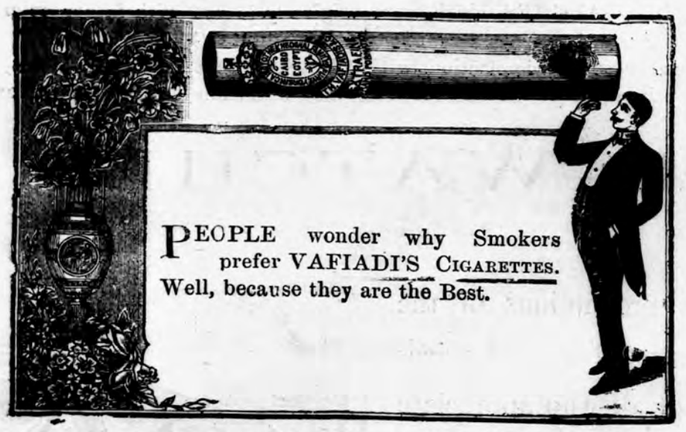
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S.

High Class and Genuine

Egyptian Cigarettes



BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON:

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien," was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, 'the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

Seed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

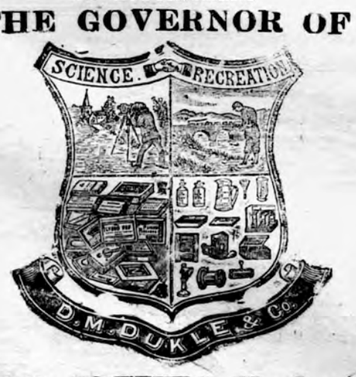
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's, Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, I REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a living man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



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THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PARRY & SMITH & Co.'s SALE

Commences Wednesday, March 1st,

and is an occasion that warrants unbridled enthusiasm; for not only is **Everything Reduced in Price,** but **Everything** is beautifully new and fresh and only just imported.

DO NOT FORGET

Nothing has escaped the mark down and every counter and shelf is crowded with never-to-be-forgotten Bargains.

LADIES!! LADIES!! AND AGAIN LADIES!!

Be fair to yourself and come early, for our Show of Trimmed and untrimmed Hats, Ribbons, Belts, Flowers, Laces, Shoes, Hair Combs, Sunshades, Blouses, Lace Novelties, Neckwear, Gauzes, Muslins, Silks, Dress fabrics, etc., is a sight for the Gods, all the goods are absolutely New and Fresh and

EVERYTHING REDUCED IN PRICE.

Gentlemen who study good goods and economy must not fail to drop in and see our Reduced Prices. **Now** is the time to rig yourself out or replenish your stock and never again will such an opportunity present itself.

THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES will find our Sale a veritable gold mine and a little time and poking about on the Bargain Counters will be found interesting and profitable.

DO NOT FORGET THE REMNANTS.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,

BOMBAY.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

BEFORE BUYING YOUR ELECTRIC FITTINGS CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF PAYING A VISIT TO THE SHOWROOMS OF THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF

R. DITMAR,

69, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

A MARVELLOUS SELECTION OF HIGH CLASS FITTINGS FOR

ELECTRIC LIGHT,

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES ON SHOW. FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.

ESTIMATES FREE. ALL FITTINGS ARE OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

A beautiful Skin

atones for faults of feature. It is possessed by all users of

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE'
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THE UNRIVALLED KILLER.

KEATING'S POWDER.

FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
Harmless to Everything Else.
Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
Be quite sure you get KEATING'S.

IT KILLS
FLEAS, BEETLES, BUGS, FLIES.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

BEWARE OF CHEAP COVERS

DUNLOP TYRES

STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA.)

ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY

BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION

REMEMBER! WE STAND ON OUR GUARANTEE.

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